

JOURNAL

OF THE

BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. V. No. 37

September, 1942

CONTENTS

	Page
Notices	85
Cosmic Radiation	87
The Aura and Dowsing.	91
An Official Diviner	93
Cornish Divining in 1808	96
Sexing Fertile Eggs by Dowsing	100
Physical Effects from Pictures	102
Depthling Over Underground Sheets of Water	108
Dowsing in Barbados	112
Notes and News	117
Correspondence	120
List of Members	127
Accounts	Inside rear cover



Price to Non-Members, 1/3

BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS COUNCIL

President :

COLONEL A. H. BELL, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Address : York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer :

LT.-COLONEL H. M. EDWARDS, D.S.O.

Address : 56 Oxhey Road, Watford, Herts.

Miss M. E. MACQUEEN

Major C. A. POGSON, M.C.

Dr. HECTOR MUNRO, M.B.

Captain W. H. TRINDER

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

(a) To encourage the study of all matters connected with the perception of radiation by the human organism with or without an instrument.

(b) To spread information amongst members, by means of a journal, lectures and other means, about the use of dowsing for geophysical, medical and agricultural and other purposes and for tracing objects animate or inanimate.

(c) To keep a register of dowsers for water, minerals, oil, and for other purposes.

RULES OF THE SOCIETY

I.—Membership.

The Society is open to all persons interested in radiation-perception. The Council has power to appoint honorary members.

II.—Subscription.

The subscription is five shillings per annum, or three guineas for a life member.*

III.—Management.

The Society will be managed by a Council consisting of a President, who will act as Chairman, and five members, one of whom will act as Treasurer and Secretary.

The President and members will be replaced as necessary by the Council, appointments being confirmed at a General Meeting.

All questions regarding the publication of the journal, lectures, meetings, etc., will be settled by the Council.

Decisions of the Council will be arrived at by correspondence if necessary, the facts being recorded in the Minute Book.

Decisions will be decided by a majority vote, the Chairman having a casting vote.

The Council has power to co-opt other members for special purposes.

IV.—Accounts.

The financial year will be from July 1st to June 30th.

Accounts will be published annually within two months after the end of the financial year.

Accounts will be audited privately.

V.—General Meeting.

A General Meeting will be held annually, and other meetings when considered necessary by the Council.

* Pending a revision of the rates of subscription, no more life members are being accepted at present.





JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. V. No. 37

September, 1942

NOTICES

Members are reminded that subscriptions for the year July 1st, 1942, to June 30th, 1943, are now due.

* * * * *

It has been suggested that a useful object would be served if space in the *Journal* was set aside for queries regarding dowsing problems put forward by members.

The Editor will be glad to do this.

* * * * *

Erratum.—In line 9 of column 2 on page 17 in *Journal* No. 35, Vol. V., the word "changes" should read "charges."

* * * * *

The following books have been added to the Library:—

Author	Title	Pages	Postage in pence
Rhine	Extra - Sensory Perception, 1934	169	5
Crile	The Phenomena of Life, 1936	368	7
Eeman	How Do You Sleep, 1939	82	3
Laughton Scott	The Abrams Treatment, 1924	155	3
	A Preliminary Communication concerning the Electronic Reactions of Abrams, &c. — (The Horder Report), 1925	56	1½
Barr	Abrams Methods of Diagnosis and Treatment, 1927	122	5
Parkes and Perkins	The Detection of Disease, 1930	116	5
	B.S.D. Journal, Vol. I.	142	4
	" Vol. II.	396	5
	" Vol. III.	387	5
	" Vol. IV.	391	5

The price of *Journals* to non-members is 1s. 3d.

The price of new *Journals* in excess of the free number and of old *Journals* to members is 9d. and 6d. respectively.

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given on request to writers of articles in it in addition to the usual copy.

* * * * *

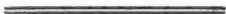
Messrs. Devine and Co. Ltd., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.3, supply pendulums of whale ivory with central suspension and cavity for same at 7s. 6d. each; also whalebone rods of desired dimensions of flat, square or circular section.

* * * * *

The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary at 1s. 3d. post free.

* * * * *

Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.



COSMIC RADIATION

BY T. BEDFORD FRANKLIN, M.A., F.R.S.E.

In my young days our knowledge of the electromagnetic spectrum—as the range of electromagnetic radiations is now called—was confined to the visible rays used in sight.

The mathematical genius of Maxwell and the practical ability of Hertz added in 1888 the wireless waves, which were brought to full function about 1915 by the development of the wireless valve amplifier.

About 1890 the infra red region of the spectrum was explored; this region lay between the already known visible portion and the wireless waves and so in a very few years the whole of the low frequency portion of the spectrum was discovered, explored, and put to human use.

Knowledge of the high frequency portion followed quickly; in 1895 and 1896 the discovery of X-rays and the radiations from radioactive substances carried the known spectrum to quite high frequency gamma rays and it looked as if the work of exploration was complete, for it seemed well-nigh impossible, with the means then available, to estimate frequencies higher than these gamma rays.

But in 1900 Planck formulated his relation between energy of a radiation and its frequency— $E=hn$ —where E is the energy in electron volts, h is Planck's constant, and n is the frequency of the radiation. An electron volt is the energy a single electron acquires in falling through a potential difference of 1 volt, and the bundles of radiated wave energy represented by hn are called photons and act as though they were isolated packets of energy.

Thus, if any radiation existed of higher frequency than the known gamma rays and this radiation could be made to impart all or part of its energy to single electrons we were now in a position to measure its frequency by the behaviour of these electrons. To give some idea of the energies involved it is useful in passing to note that the radiation from sodium light corresponds to 2 electron volts while the average X-rays and gamma rays correspond to about 70,000 and 10,000,000 electron volts respectively. There are two ways in which the transformation of energy between a photon and an electron can take place:—

- 1 The so-called *photo electric effect*, where the photon transfers practically all its energy to an electron of the matter through which the photon is passing, and this electron then flies out of that matter with almost the full energy of the incident photon.

2. The so-called *Compton effect*, where the photon makes an elastic collision with an electron so that both travel on after the collision with changed energies, velocities, and directions.

When the energy of the incident photon is very high it in general transfers over half that energy to the electron, and so an approximate value of the energy of the photon can be obtained. The existence of radiations of higher frequency than any known gamma ray had been suspected for some time, for all charged electrosopes, however completely insulated, gradually discharged themselves, and it was thought that the idea that this discharge was caused by the radioactive radiations from uranium and thorium in the earth's crust was not the whole truth. About 1901 the experiment of sending electrosopes above the earth in balloons and aeroplanes settled this vexed question, and when it was found that the rate of discharge of these electrosopes at heights of about 30,000 feet was about ten times as fast as at sea level it was obvious that radioactive materials in the earth's crust could not be the cause of the discharge, but that some cosmic radiation was responsible.

From that moment the hunt for these cosmic rays began in earnest, and it was only necessary to find some instrument that would show what energy these cosmic rays passed on to electrons that they hit to find out their frequency.

Such an ideal instrument was the Wilson cloud chamber consisting of a chamber of air saturated with water vapour under a glass cover, through which photographs can be taken. By the sudden movement of a piston, which can be suitably tripped into action by the incoming photon or electron, a sudden slight expansion of the volume of the chamber is caused, and the consequent cooling of the air produces a state of super-saturation of the water vapour, so that it tends to condense on the ions formed by the passage of the electrons through the chamber.

The photograph taken at this moment shows the path of the electron as a line of droplets of water. Normally these lines are straight for electrons of high energy, but they can be curved by making the electron pass through a very strong magnetic field at right angles to its path.

The energy of the electron, and so the frequency of the photon that produced it, is calculated from its charge, the known magnetic field, and the curvature of its path in that field.

To avoid ambiguity in direction of travel a lead plate is placed in the expansion chamber so that the electron has to pass through this plate. After traversing the lead plate the velocity of the electron must be less and the curvature of its path greater than before it passes through the plate, and the direction of travel is obvious. The charge on the electron can also be determined for a positively charged particle will show a path curved in the opposite direction to one negatively charged. With a magnetic field of about 30,000 gauss it is possible to measure electronic energies up to over five billion electron volts.

The existence of the positron and of the mesotron—a particle

with the mass of about 200 electrons—have been proved by Wilson cloud chamber photographs; we can no longer deny their existence any more than we can deny the presence of the aeroplane that scrawls its signature in exhaust vapours in the sky, though invisible to the naked eye.

Among the thousands of photographs taken by this method one can find examples of single electrons, single positrons, many electron-positron pairs, large numbers of low energy photons, showers of even hundreds of electrons, and occasional examples of mesotrons and protons, all produced in the chamber by the passage through it of cosmic radiation.

A study of these photographs has brought to light a considerable number of facts about cosmic radiation which can suitably be collected here. These are:—

1. About 350 cosmic ray shots pass every minute through an area about the size of a normal human head.

2. A large proportion of these are single particles which can pass easily through 10cms. of lead; about equal numbers of positively and negatively charged particles are found.

3. Some cosmic ray shots can produce showers of hundreds of positive and negative particles—this is a very striking phenomenon.

4. The exchange of energy seems to be:—Electron—Photon—Electron pair (one positive and one negative)—More Photons—More Electron Pairs—Still more Photons—Showers of positive and negative particles.

5. Occasionally the incoming cosmic ray shot disintegrates a nucleus and throws out mesotrons, both positive and negative, which do not transform directly into photons but carry on down to sea level and produce showers there.

6. Nearly all the cosmic ray effects at sea level are secondary effects due to the inflow into the upper layers of the atmosphere of photons and electrons of extremely high energy, which cannot themselves penetrate the atmosphere but can provide secondaries at sea level of energies up to 15 billion electron volts.

7. The influence of the earth's magnetic field blocks off electrons of less than certain energies from reaching the earth's surface themselves. Thus a five-billion electron volt electron could only reach the earth north or south of a magnetic latitude of about 41° .

8. Positive particles strike the earth from a direction inclined to the west of the vertical, negative particles to the east of the vertical. This is also due to the earth's magnetic field, which should also show a preponderance of positive particles, and this preponderance has been established.

Millikan, who has done an enormous amount of work on cosmic rays, finds that the energies of these rays for vertical incidence range from about two to 15 billion electron volts with a maximum

number of rays showing an energy of about six billion electron volts. It has been suggested that this might be due to the complete transformation of the mass of atoms into cosmic radiation.

The mass of the hydrogen atom is equivalent to about one billion electron volts, and the annihilation of those atoms most common in the nebulae—hydrogen, helium, boron, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, aluminium and silicon—would give, when we exclude those rays blocked off by the magnetic fields of the sun and the earth, a band of rays of energies between five and 15 billion electron volts, which is just the range of energies most abundantly found.

If this idea can be substantiated it is obviously a conclusion of great importance.

The penetration of cosmic rays is very great; they pass through several feet of lead, about 1,500 feet of ordinary soil and over 3,000 feet of water. It is not only the stopping power of matter that decides the effect of the cosmic radiation upon it (though stopping power is proportional to the intensity of the shower particles produced and so heavy matter is more affected than light), it is also the inductive effect produced by the passage through matter of this radiation which causes electronic oscillations of a frequency dependent on the atomic number of the element involved.

This double effect must presumably have some physiological significance, and it may well be that a dowser is able to put these physiological effects to practical use. He responds strongly to water, the most common material in the human body, and can respond to those rarer elements and compounds of which the body contains but little, if he uses a sample to help him. Intensive work on this part of the subject in the last few years shows that a good dowser is a very efficient ionization counter, and in this respect automatically emulates the performance of a Wilson cloud chamber.

Scientists, through the study of cosmic radiation, have discovered the positron and mesotron, and have realised that the laws of classical physics do not hold for energies possessed by many cosmic rays. So far they have not formulated new laws for this part of the electromagnetic spectrum, though this is certainly very urgent and desirable.

It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that dowsers, if they combine their practical and scientific abilities, may formulate these new laws first.

THE AURA AND DOWSING

BY F. DANVERS POWER

It is now admitted that the aura is not an illusion brought about by defective sight or by suggestion. Negative results by those who have not seen the aura is no proof that it does not exist. We might as well deny that we have any brains because we have not seen them.

There is much truth in the aphorism that we should only believe half what we see, and nothing that we hear. What we see depends on our personal observation, which is often faulty. What we hear depends on the person who imparts the information. Anyhow, our senses are very limited, whether in respect to light or sound waves, and these also vary with individuals: some have normal sight; some are short-sighted; some long-sighted; some totally or partially colour blind; while some (like myself) can see the aura without artificial help. It is not only a matter of what we can see, but also what exists that we cannot see. There are also sounds which the ear cannot register, but which can be proved to exist by the sensitive hydrogen flame.

The aura has certain properties. It cannot be seen in complete darkness; therefore it does not emit light. It is not affected by ordinary temperatures, neither can it be blown about by a blast of air like steam. The aura, being of a light grey or bluish tint, cannot be seen in a strong light, or against a light background, but it can be seen in a darkened room, preferably sufficiently light to allow the figure of the person being examined to be seen. The aura is not drawn in from the outside: it is organic and formed within the body from which it issues. When radiating from a healthy person, it is capable of restoring health, as in the case of mesmerism. It can also improve the growth of plants. When radiating from those who are sick from various reasons, the aura can kill certain low organisms when they are handled, such as yeast cells; and flowers wilt quickly when handled by such people. The aura is given off from all parts of the body and is probably distributed by the blood stream. The aura is connected in some way with the nervous system.

The late Dr. W. J. Kilner used a dicyanin screen to prepare his eyes for observing the aura, and a screen of methylene blue through which to examine the aura, and he gave me demonstrations several years ago on two occasions in his surgery at Kensington, showing how he diagnosed certain troubles. Mr. Oscar Bagnall prefers a mixture containing blue pinacyanol as a sensitizing screen. Those interested in the aura can find much of interest in the books written by these researchers.

Bagnall, after describing the structure of the eye, remarks

that the rods of the retina are more plentiful further away from the centre and only function in dim light. Perhaps the enlargement of the exposed pupil assists in this. He concludes that these rods, under suitable conditions, are capable of receiving rays, the wave length of which is slightly shorter than those producing violet, and that we see the aura with the rods or principally with them.

Everything in this world has its uses. We have probably all come across that objectionable person who buttonholes you while he expounds some theory in which he is deeply interested but in which you are not. While in close contact, your aura and his mingle, but do not combine, and you are inclined to agree with him, but when his influence is removed, you are in doubt as to the correctness of his conclusions. We also sometimes find ourselves in close proximity to a person—perhaps in a tram or a theatre—whose presence is uncongenial, though neither may not have taken any notice of the other. We also meet with those who act as vampires and suck all the vitality out of you. On the other hand, some people seem to bring life into a sick room. The aura is physical, whether we can see it or not, and it is subject to the law of mind over matter, which can be demonstrated by willing a ray from one finger to project further than the others. Will is more important than a mere wish. It is possible by will power to form a shield between you and an objectionable person in your neighbourhood. Anything entering the body must first pass through the aura. Does disease enter the body because of the slowing down of the natural vibrations?

I have always considered that dowsing is closely connected with the human aura. When dowsing, one should concentrate on what he is doing. It would seem as if auric rays contacted telluric rays and affected the nervous system. The presence of certain telluric rays may affect the health of sensitive persons, who are unconscious of the cause of their ill-health but are satisfied with saying the district does not suit them, and so, when possible, remove to some other place. This is often the case with asthmatic people. If water finders were affected to the same extent always as when seeking water, their life would be intolerable.

Any information about the aura is useful, although its immediate application may not be obvious. Some years ago I made investigations into means of filtering off auras, trying with brass, iron, lead, wood, glass, cardboard, &c.

AN OFFICIAL DIVINER

Reproduced from The Times of Ceylon of February 16th, 1942.

The services of a water diviner are to be utilised by the Government, a development interesting in itself, since the rapid and effective location of underground water is of the utmost importance during an emergency which calls for the digging of wells and the establishment of camps for evacuation and other purposes. Even more interesting is the fact that the water diviner's services have been accepted in spite of an official averseness to unorthodox methods.

Mrs. H. Millen, of Colombo, whose exceptional gift for water divining is well known among friends, is now the official diviner, and thus Ceylon loses the doubtful distinction of being the only colony or administrative unit in the Empire which does not employ a water diviner.

Mrs. Millen has only been engaged in divining professionally for a few months and was prompted to take to it when she was frustrated from using her gift for war service to the community.

That she is exceptionally gifted in the art is unquestionable, witness to which fact being the number of consultations she has given to estates for augmenting their water supply, and it may be stated that her time could be fully taken up with private consultations of this nature. It would be most lucrative, too, but Mrs. Millen has made a practice of donating all her fees to war funds or charities.

Even as a child Mrs. Millen knew that she had a gift for divining, but it was not until she was 17 years of age that it was made apparent that her powers were quite exceptional. At that time she was in a village in Devonshire where the services of a diviner employed by a water engineering firm in Bath had been called in for determining a new source of water supply.

Miss McNeill, as Mrs. Millen then was, was given the divining twig in a scarcely serious attempt to test her reputed powers.

"Why she can do it better than I can," said the diviner, who suggested that she should join the firm as an articulated pupil for three years. Parental objection ruled that out and interest in the art of divining was kept on strictly as a non-professional hobby.

Another example of the success of Mrs. Millen's powers of water divining took place a few years ago when she was on a holiday in Kent staying with friends at a newly acquired farm where the water supply was totally inadequate. She obliged by using her gift, and indicated a point at which she predicted water would be found, but she gave the warning that it would be very deep, possibly 185 feet down. The digging was begun, and at a depth of 10 feet the stonework of an old Roman well was un-

earthed. All that had to be done was the clearing out and strengthening of the old well and there was water at 182 feet.

A Ceylon case is where Mrs. Millen assisted the St. Thomas's College authorities in regard to the site of their evacuation school Up-country, which it was feared would not provide an adequate supply of water. At the exact spot and at the precise depth of 30 feet indicated by Mrs. Millen water was found. Mr. John Keble has been pleased to confirm this, adding the statement that there is nine feet of water in the well.

The acceptance of Mrs. Millen's services as a water diviner is not due to any lively appreciation by Government of the need for prompt action in an emergency. Her services were offered several months ago, in August last, when Mrs. Millen thought that her gift for water finding might be helpful in connexion with food production, the opening up of land, and particularly in regard to new cultivation in the dry zone.

More than one Government official was approached, one of whom was greatly interested, while another brusquely avowed that he would not believe in such "stuff and nonsense," and only consented to a demonstration, which greatly intrigued him, when he found that other people were more interested. This official stated that his department had managed for 30 years without a water diviner and was not exactly pleased when he was reminded of certain costly failures.

Although the Government was extremely cavalier in failing to avail itself of the proffered services, some good emerged because Mrs. Millen's special gift became fairly widely known so that private firms and estates availed themselves of her services for consultation, so much so that she could now devote all her time to this work. However, Mrs. Millen was not satisfied, particularly when the war spread to the Far East and she felt it was her duty to give what help to the community she could.

On January 12th Mr. H. E. Newnham wrote to the Defence Commissioner informing him that Mrs. Millen was an experienced and skilful water diviner who could tell precisely where there was water underground, how deep it was, what quantity, and whether it was brackish or fresh. These are claims far in advance of those of the ordinary water diviner, few of whom are able to determine beforehand the depth at which water will be found and the likely extent of the supply.

Moreover, Mrs. Millen can usually advise whether the water will be suitable for human consumption, a most important factor, considering that some Ceylon water supply schemes have proved futile owing to the humic acid in the soil.

Since the Colombo Municipality was engaged in digging emergency wells Mr. Goonetilleke passed the letter on to the head of a municipal department. This official immediately got into touch with Mrs. Millen and showed surprising alacrity in

interviewing her on January 21st, when it was arranged that Mrs. Millen would be taken round to inspect and give reports on the wells already in hand and should thereafter visit the other projected sites and later advise as to possible sites for a sufficient number of wells to complete the City's emergency arrangements.

In confirmation of the interview Mrs. Millen wrote the same day outlining the plans and intimating that her fee, reduced because it was for war work, would be Rs. 50 a day and that she would devote any fees to war charities. On the same evening Mrs. Millen received a letter from the Municipal officer informing her that he could not take her round on the following morning, as arranged verbally, as he had been unable to obtain the necessary sanction.

The Municipal authorities apparently got scared because the water diviner had suggested that a map was necessary, and the services of a surveyor, and also that a careful numbering of all the wells should be undertaken and an analysis made of the water supplied by each.

It should be mentioned that Mrs. Millen's letter of January 21st contained a request that a copy of it should be sent to Mr. Goonetilleke, which we must believe was ignored.

At any rate, this letter of January 21st cancelling the Municipal engagement for a survey was the last official move in the matter until Mrs. Millen took further action herself, which she was prompted to do by reading the distressful news from Singapore, particularly that concerning the water supply there.

At an interview with the Civil Defence Commissioner yesterday, Mrs. Millen was informed that her services would be utilised without delay, the indication being that it would be in connection with the establishment of camps outside Colombo, probably evacuation camps.

Obviously the use of the services of a successful water diviner can save a tremendous outlay of money. In Colombo already during the emergency nearly 200 wells have been dug and a proportion of them may prove worthless. It will be a tremendous advantage to the authorities to know beforehand that they are digging in the right place where water will be available and of a quality suitable for human consumption.

It should be made clear that Mrs. Millen offered her services in August last and again early this year when the digging of emergency wells in Colombo became a live topic. It was no fault of Mr. Goonetilleke that nothing was done, and now that he has taken the matter in hand himself, it may be expected that the consultation work will proceed without further delay.

CORNISH DIVINING IN 1808

BY H. H. LANGELAAN

I have just been re-reading one of my treasured books: *A Tour through Cornwall in the Autumn of 1808*, by the Revd. Richard Warner, published in 1809. Towards the end of his delightful description of the tour, the Author dwells awhile on the subject of Divining.

He mentions that he fully expected to find among the miners of Cornwall many superstitious notions, but the only remnants of superstition which he discovered amongst them were "a careful abstaining from *whistling* when underground, and a firm belief in the efficacy of the *Virgula Divinatoria*, or Divining Rod."

He agreed that the virtues of the Divining Rod were acknowledged by other miners besides those of Cornwall, for he had heard them positively asserted among the miners employed in the *lapis calaminaris* mines of Mendip. Those miners, he said, "would as soon as doubted the power of gunpowder in blasting the rock, as the influence of this magical wand in pointing out the invisible course of mineral veins." The Author gave us a glimpse of his own disbelief when he continued: "It must be observed, however, that implicit credit is not given to the virtue of the *Virgula* by *all* the persons concerned in the Cornish mines: most of the workmen are firm believers in it; but many of the captains are sceptical; and all the proprietors absolute infidels in this respect."

How much those remarks remind us of the saying that "human nature does not change." The reluctance of the overseers, and the refusal of the proprietors to believe the evidence of the working of a human faculty, seems to demonstrate the action of the superiority complex in those days, just as in these times the Medical profession appears to exhibit the same psychological attitude towards clairvoyant diagnosis.

The Author stated that the Divining Rod was introduced into this country during Queen Anne's reign by a Spaniard, named Captain Ribeira, who deserted from the service of his own country, and was made Captain Commandant of the garrison of Plymouth. "The efficacy which it appeared to possess in his hands made it a popular instrument in all the English mining counties, and as *implicit faith* accompanied its use, so those accidental discoveries which it was impossible should *not* occasionally occur in districts intersected by lodes, to persons who tried the country with it, served to increase its credit; while the disappointments or mistakes which more frequently attended its operations, were ever put to the account of the *Virgula* being irregularly made, improperly held, or the person carrying it not being one in whose hands it would act."

Who can resist a smile at such an ingenious argument? What

an ornament was lost to the legal profession when the Author chose the Church. He gives due credit, however, to Pryce, whom he describes as one of the most scientific and experienced miners in Cornwall; and I believe I can do no better than give his quotations from Pryce's account of the construction and use of the rod.

"The rods formerly used were shoots of one year's growth that grew forked; but it is found that two separate shoots tied together with some vegetable substance, as pack thread, will answer rather better than those which are green forked, as their shoots being seldom of equal length or bigness they do not handle so well as the others, which may be chosen of the same size. The shape of the rod thus prepared will be between two and a half and three feet long. They must be tied together at their great or root ends, the smaller being to be held in the hands. Hazel rods cut in the winter, such as are used for fishing rods, and kept till they are dry, do best; though where these are not at hand, apple-tree suckers, rods from peach trees, currants, or the oak, though green, will answer tolerably well."

"It is very difficult to describe the manner of holding and using the rod; it ought to be held in the hands, the smaller ends lying flat or parallel to the horizon, and the upper part in an elevation not perpendicular to it, but seventy degrees."

"The rod being properly held by those with whom it will answer, when the toe of the right foot is within the semi-diameter of the piece of metal or other subject of the rod, it will be repelled towards the face, and continue to be so, while the foot is kept from touching or being directly over the subject; in which case, it will be sensibly and strongly attracted, and be drawn quite down. The rod should be firmly and steadily grasped; for if, when it hath begun to be attracted there be the least imaginable jerk, or opposition to its attraction, it will not move any more, till the hands are opened and a fresh grasp taken. The stronger the grasp, the livelier the rod moves, provided the grasp be steady, and of an equal strength. This observation is very necessary, as the operation of the rod in many hands is defeated purely by a jerk or counter action; and it is from thence concluded, there is no real efficacy in the rod, or that the person who holds it wants the virtue; whereas by a proper attention to this circumstance in using it, five persons in six have the virtue as it is called; that is, the nut or fruit bearing rod will answer in their hands. When the rod is drawn down, the hands must be opened, the rod raised by the middle fingers, a fresh grasp taken, and the rod held again in the direction described."

"A little practice by a person in earnest about it, will soon give him the necessary adroitness in the use of this instrument; but it must be particularly observed, that as our animal spirits are necessary to this process, so a man ought to hold the rod

with the same indifference and inattention to, or reasoning about it, or its effects, as he holds a fishing-rod or walking-stick ; for if the mind be occupied by doubts, reasoning, or any other operation that engages the animal spirits, it will divert their powers from being exerted in this process, in which their instrumentality is absolutely necessary ; from hence it is that the rod constantly answers in the hands of peasants, women and children, who hold it simply without puzzling their minds with doubts or reasonings. Whatever may be thought of this observation, it is a very just one, and of great consequence in the practice of the rod."

"If a rod, or the least piece of one, of the nut-bearing or fruit kind, be put under the arm, it will totally destroy the operation of the *Virgula Divinatoria* in regard to all the subject of it, except water, in those hands in which the rod naturally operates. If the least animal thread, as silk, or worsted, or hair, be tied round or fixed on the top of the rod, it will in like manner hinder its operation ; but the same rod placed under the arm, or the same animal substance tied round or fixed on the top of the rod, will make it work in those hands, in which, without these additions, it is not attracted.

"The willow, and other rods, that will not answer in the hands in which the fruit or nut bearing rods attracted, will answer in those hands in which the others will not ; so that all persons using suitable rods in a proper manner have the virtue as it is called of the rod. A piece of the same willow placed under the arm, or the silk, worsted or hair, bound round, or fixed to the top of it, will make it answer with those to whom the nut or fruit bearing rods are naturally suitable, and in whose hands, without those additions, it would not answer."

"All rods, in all hands, answer to springs of water."

"If a rod is wanted for distinguishing copper or gold, procure filings of iron, lead, and tin, some leaf silver, chalk in powder, coal in powder, and rasped bones : let a hole be bored with a small gimlet in the top of the rod ; then mix the least imaginable quantity of the above ingredients, and put it in the gimlet hole with a peg of the same wood with the rod ; when it will only be attracted by what is left out, viz., gold and copper."

"In preparing the rod for distinguishing the white metals, leave out the lead, tin, and leaf silver, and add copper filings to the other ingredients ; and so of every subject by which you would have the rod attracted, the respective filings or powder must be left out of the mixture which is to be put into the hole at the top of the rod. As for coal and bones, they may be omitted in the distinguishing rods that are used in Cornwall, for obvious reasons : but it is necessary to put in the chalk or lime ; for though there is no limestone in the mining parts of the county, yet there are abundance of strata that draw the rod as lime-

stone; for the distinction of a dead or a live course, holds as well in regard to limestone, as to metals. This, however paradoxical it may appear, is a truth easily to be proved; and it is one axiom in the science of the rod, that it makes no distinction between the living and dead parts of a course. Like the lodestone, it only shows the course, leaving the success of the undertaking to the fortune, skill, and management of the miner; as the lodestone doth that of the voyage, to the fortune, ability, and prudence of the mariner and merchant."

"The rod being guarded against all subjects except that which you want to discover, as tin and copper, for example; walk steadily and slowly on with it; and a person that hath been accustomed to carry it, will meet with a single repulsion and attraction, every three, four, and five yards, which must not be heeded, it being only from the water that is between every bed of killas, grouan, or other strata. When the holder approaches a lode so near as its semi-diameter, the rod feels loose in the hands, and is very sensibly repelled towards the face; if it be thrown back so far as to touch the hat, it must be brought forward to its usual elevation, when it will continue to be repelled till the foremost foot is over the edge of the lode: when this is the case, if the rod is held well, there will first be a small repulsion towards the face; but this is momentary; and the rod will be immediately drawn irresistibly down, and will continue to do so in the whole passage over the lode; but as soon as the foremost foot is beyond its limits, the attraction from the hindmost foot, which is still on the lode, or else the repulsion on the other side, or both, throw the rod back towards the face. The distance from the point where the attraction begun, and where it ended, is the breadth of the lode; or rather a horizontal section of the bryle or back just under the earth. We must then turn, and trace it on obliquely, or in the way of zig-zag, as far as may be thought necessary."

"In the course of this tracing a lode, all the circumstances of it, so far as they relate to its back, will be discovered; as its breadth at different places, its being squeezed together by hard strata, its being cut off and thrown aside from its regular course by a cross-gossan, &c."

After this lengthy and interesting quotation from Pryce, the Author reveals himself again in this comment: "We were told, it is true, many stories to confirm the above surprizing accounts of the powers of the *Virgula Divinatoria*; but none of them were of sufficient weight to make us converts to a faith in its virtues; and we came away from our informants in much the same temper of mind as Johnson left the reporters of the *second sight* faculty, rather willing to believe, than actually convinced that what we had heard had any foundation in truth." Truly has it been said: "A man convinced against his will, is of the same opinion still."

SEXING FERTILE EGGS BY DOWSING

BY J. CECIL MABY, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.A.S.

The traditional method of sexing fertile eggs by so-called "divination" consists in holding over the eggs, one at a time, some sort of small free pendulum, and then observing its seemingly spontaneous motions. The pendulum may be made from any small mass of solid stuff, such as a fishing lead, a golf ball, an ivory knob or a solid rubber ball, for instance, suspended from the diviner's hand by means of a few inches of fine string or strong thread. But it is best to use a non-conductor for the bob, and most dowzers find that there is a critical length of suspension of the thread for maximum reaction. This length appears to be a personal factor, and may be related to the average frequency of the dowser's body tremors, which, in fact, are what sets the pendulum swinging. (N.B.—Neither forked rod nor pendulum move of their own accord in dowsing, but under the reflex muscular control of the sensitive him- or her-self, in response to certain pulsatory electromagnetic fields and radiations, the physical reality of which has been fully confirmed in recent years by proper scientific investigation).

The egg under examination should be placed on an insulated dry support, well clear of the floor and surrounding metals, &c., or, better still, it may be held in the other, free, hand. Stronger reactions will then be obtained. The motion of the pendulum—which should previously hang inert, if a neutral site for the operation has first been found—may consist in either linear oscillations or, with some dowzers, circular or elliptical gyrations, when the specimen is *in situ*. This, again, appears to be an individual matter, and it may result either from bodily make-up or mental auto-suggestion in some cases.

The writer has found that, as a general rule, either a *to and fro* oscillation of the pendulum, parallel to the extended forearm, or else a *clockwise gyration* signifies female polarity in the egg or other subject chosen for examination; whereas *transverse oscillations* or else an *anti-clockwise gyration* signify male polarity. But it is well to check from time to time on two objects, such as specimens of human hair, say, of known sex polarity, so as to be sure that one's interpretations of the two types of movement are correct. Lack of this precaution may, very probably, have led to failures and confusion of dowzers in the past over such sex determinations. But a sensitive and skilled dowser should make very few mistakes by this method, and many correspondents report 80 to 100 per cent. success on clutches of eggs for sitting when due care has been exercised. This is also the writer's own experience.

If the pendulum hangs inert, the egg may be assumed to be dead or decayed; and the stronger the reaction the greater the

vitality. All uncertain or weak-reacting eggs should be discarded from sittings.

The use of a forked rod is less convenient in this instance, as it requires two hands to operate it; but good dowzers can also sex eggs, &c., that way, too; a *rise* of the previously carefully balanced rod representing *female* sex, and a *dip* of it *male* sex, normally. But this needs more skill, and it is best to connect the egg to the dowser's hand and neuromuscular system by means of a flexible wire led from a small aluminium egg-cup, say.

The reactions described above may be found to be reversed in the cases of left-handed dowzers and in women dowzers. Using the left hand to hold a pendulum or to exercise main muscular control over a forked rod may, likewise, cause inversions. For it appears that "positive" and "negative" responses are at least partly determined by inherent polarities (*vide* Reichenbach, Abrams, Eeman, &c.) in the dowser himself; and such polarities are opposite in the right and left limbs, in man and in woman, and in right and left handed persons. Also, even the different fingers of one hand may vary in sensitivity or, at least, dowsing adaptability.

PHYSICAL EFFECTS FROM PICTURES

In an article in *B.S.D.J.* 35 (March, 1942) Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey gave us some records of the beneficial effects which resulted from the contemplation of certain of her pictures, and she kindly arranged a meeting to give a practical demonstration of this phenomenon.

Mrs. Tarpey's drawing room, in which the meeting on 9th June took place, is hung with 35 pictures, conspicuous among them being that hanging above the fireplace at the end of the room. Anyone with any artistic sense cannot but experience a feeling of aesthetic pleasure on entering these surroundings.

The experiment was carried out on two highly sensitive subjects, who afterwards received direct radiation from Mrs. Tarpey's hands, but without contact, whilst three other subjects were given treatment by contact at the same time as they were being influenced by their pictorial surroundings.

As none of the five subjects were suffering from any particular ailment, except Colonel Bell, who was recovering from a poisoned foot, it may be argued that there was no reason to suppose that the effects observed were necessarily beneficial. The Bovis readings are, however, undoubtedly an indication of physical fitness, so that an increase in the readings implies a beneficial effect,* even if it is only temporary.

It may be remarked that there is no particular virtue in the Bovis Biometre, except in so far as the instrument affords a convenient method of taking measurements. Readings serving the same purpose can be obtained by means of a dowsing instrument, such as a small forked rod or pendulum reacting at the critical distance from the subject.

After the observations and measurements had been completed, Mrs. Tarpey very kindly entertained the party in her dining room.

NOTE BY MRS. KINGSLEY TARPEY

In response to many enquiries, and to the interest shown in my short article in the March issue of the *Journal*, it had been my hope to have a small meeting of members for demonstration purposes early in June. Owing to war conditions only three members of the Society were able to be present, but a few doctors and scientists, to the number of thirteen, who were already interested, were glad to come. They were all good and critical observers, and the tests and experiments were entirely successful.

I had been fortunate in securing two highly sensitive subjects who had both already been tested as to their reaction to "contact." Neither of them was aware of the proposed "picture test." The element of suggestion was thus entirely ruled out. The subject was merely asked to sit quietly for a few minutes looking

* See letter from Miss de Castro under Correspondence on page 123.

at one of the pictures hanging in the room. There was no emotional appeal whatever. The painting is a landscape at the extreme north-west of Ireland; sea, sand and mountains, and the bare trunks of trees. I did not stay in the room myself, as some Dowders have said that they can perceive my radiations at a distance, but three observers were present: Colonel Bell, Dr. Rawson and Mr. Cecil Dudley, who took notes of pulse and breathing. The outline of the right thumb of the subject was taken on a blank page before and after the picture test. After that I held my hands over the hands of the subject some two or three inches away. In each case a very strong reaction was observed in about two minutes; a third thumb outline was then taken.

The Biometrical readings are recorded in Mr. Benham's notes, and the pulse and breathing in Mr. Dudley's, to both of whom I tender my most grateful thanks.

Three members of the audience had experimental contact tests, but not of sensitivity to picture radiations.

These picture trials were specially arranged to demonstrate under test conditions the validity of some hundreds of picture treatments which I have given and measured on the Biometre during the past year. It was my belief at first, as I stated in my article, that the effect on the patient was an aesthetic one and could only be operative in the case of a "sensitive" who happened also to be a lover of my work. I thought it depended on the "twisted glass" or "centipedes down the spine" reaction.* I find it does not depend on that element at all. In fact, one of my most successful cases is quite indifferent to this form of art, has "never taken much notice of pictures." After a month's treatment he told me with great simplicity: "I'm getting quite to like my picture."

One patient, who has been suffering from eye-strain, asked if she might try the effect with bandaged eyes; she wore a black silk padded scarf over the eyes. The thumb prints showed the same measurements as without. She afterwards tried in a dark room, with the same result. Two other patients have tried darkened rooms successfully since then.

The best results are obtained when patients can come once a week, or once a fortnight, for personal contact treatment, and can treat themselves by means of a picture, lent for the purpose, twice a day in between.

If patients take their thumb-print records carefully, day by day, it is possible to trace, by means of the Biometre, the smallest setback in the course of the cure. For example, in a case of gastric ulcers that had shown steady improvement for some weeks, an error in diet brought on vomiting and slight hæmorrhage. The thumb prints shewed the drop in vitality and the gradual

* See *B.S.D.J.*, March, 1942, p. 20.

recovery. The patient said he had got well much more quickly this time than was customary, and he thought it must be due to the picture.

It would seem that the radiations from pictures measure approximately the same as those from the painter. Many interesting questions suggest themselves: Must the painter be a "healer" for the picture radiations to have this healing power? Is it possible that some works of art radiate a disturbing and not a healing influence? Hitler, I believe, was a decorative painter; did he imbue innocent walls and wood-work with hate and greed when he plied his trade? Have some of the strange "isms" of the past quarter-of-a-century been the result of a urge on the part of this mysterious force to make visible some of the imponderables?

In previous articles I have indicated by illustrations from specific cases what the healing effect of this force may be, when successful; so I will only summarise now. Local inflammation is reduced, and pain relieved. Heart action and breathing are regularised. The functioning of the liver and kidneys is improved. It has been suggested by some medical observers that the force acts on these organs indirectly through the endocrine glands, but local treatment over the abdominal region, or the heart or lungs, sometimes produces marked effect and quick relief. In nervous cases the reaction is sometimes almost the same as slight hypnosis, and in cases of strain or over fatigue treatment is often followed by refreshing sleep.

The healer, by long practice, develops a clinical instinct, and learns to gauge the length of time for treatment, and to avoid over-stimulation.

NOTE BY W. E. BENHAM, B.Sc., F.INST.P., F.R.S.A.

The object of the gathering was mainly to witness the phenomenon of healing without contact. This may be effected in at least two ways, of which the following were selected as being simple and convenient. The subject was first seated for five minutes in front of one of Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey's pictures.

It may be worth while recalling here the interesting way in which Mrs. Tarpey discovered that her pictures were healing agents comparable with herself. One of her patients had benefited so much from her contact treatment that she asked if she could have one of Mrs. Tarpey's pictures as a constant reminder. When for some reason Mrs. Tarpey wanted the picture back, it soon became manifest to the patient that she was missing something. It is true that the patient was artistically disposed, but this would hardly have been sufficient to account for the sense of lowering that was sustained by the removal of the picture. It should be mentioned here that the patient was still ailing and in need of treatment. On measuring the Bovis reading of

some of her pictures, Mrs. Tarpey found that they gave in some cases a reading as high as her own.

As mentioned in her last article (*B.S.D.J.*, March, 1942), it seems also possible to derive benefit from the application to affected parts of letters written by the healer. The writer himself can also corroborate this idea from his own experiences, both in local and in general treatment.

To return to our subject (patiently seated in front of a picture). During this treatment tests were conducted by Mr. Cecil Dudley and one of the doctors present, as described by Mr. Dudley in a recent note (*B.S.D.J.*, September, 1941, p. 318). I am leaving the description of this to Mr. Dudley. After five minutes of treatment with the picture the effect of the treatment was ascertained by means of a thumb-print tested in the usual way on the Bovis Biometre. Comparison of the "physical" reading in this stage with the "physical" reading taken before the commencement of the treatment afforded an indication of the sensitiveness of the subject to treatment by means of pictures.

Treatment was then continued by the holding of Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey's hands for about two minutes at a distance of some three inches from the subject. As the subject did not move, it should be borne in mind that the picture treatment would still be in force at the same time. A further thumb print was taken and measured. In some cases contact treatment took the place of one or both non-contact treatments.

The following persons received treatment:—Mrs., M., Dr. K., Colonel Bell, Dr. Rawson and Mr. L. The following readings (measured on thumb except where otherwise stated) were obtained:

Case No.	Name of Case.	Initial Bovis Reading (physical).	After treatment by:		
			Contact (5-6min.)	Picture for 5-7min.)	Hands (1½-3min.)
1	Mrs. M.	115	None given	165	330
2	Dr. K.	135	None given	175	210
3	Colonel Bell	145 (foot 105)	Given 220 (foot	to foot. not measd.)	255 (foot 195)
4	Mr. L.	160	260	None given	None given
5	W. I. S. Rawson, Ph.D.	about 135	280	None given	None given

It will be seen from this table that Mrs. M.'s physical reading rose distinctly higher than those of other subjects, as would be expected from the fact that she appears to be Mrs. Tarpey's

most sensitive subject as regards sensations felt under treatment. Indeed, she expressed the opinion that she was completely filled with the radiation and could not withstand further treatment. The other subjects, however, while in some cases a tingling sensation was experienced, did not feel unduly affected by the treatment. In addition to the general treatment, a local treatment was directed to Colonel Bell's foot which read 105 Bovis only before the treatment was given. After the treatment the foot had risen to 195 as against 255 thumb measurement.

It should be emphasised that the high physical readings recorded immediately after treatment are not maintained, but after some hours the readings settle down to a value somewhat higher than the value before treatment. It was obviously not possible to show this in the limited time available, though there was some evidence that the original values were practically regained after so short a time as 20 minutes. The writer has, however, established that subsequent to this initial fall the reading may again rise slowly without further treatment, the whole process occupying several hours or even days. This fact is of value in regard to the spacing of treatments, and the total number required.

From original work carried out since the meeting took place, the present writer inclines to the view that the radiation emanating from a person, his handwriting, or certain objects much handled by him, have certain features in common with very short electromagnetic waves and may yet prove to be identical with them. Wave length of healing radiation believed to be between 5cm. and 40cm., the shorter waves usually proving the more potent,

NOTE BY MR. CECIL DUDLEY, F.C.T.P.

1. Mrs. M. Duration of sitting, $9\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, without contact. Pulse at commencement, 92. At termination, 80.

Respiration at commencement, 16. At termination, 20.

At first repeated deep sighs, twitching of R. hand. Later acute twitching of both hands and body, as from medical coil. After five minutes subject more composed, later becoming relaxed and steady. Experimentally, operator's hands brought to three inches from subject's, producing acute agitation. Withdrawn to five inches, agitation lessened but still noticeable.

2. Dr. K. Duration, $8\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. Without contact.

Pulse at commencement, 78; at termination, 80.

Respiration throughout, 22.

Operator's hands, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. from those of subject. After $5\frac{1}{2}$ minutes subject reported sensation in both hands, at first more pronounced in L. hand, then excess in R. hand, then equally balanced. *Same cycle repeated*, but with much greater power; subject reported sense of vitality throughout body. The cyclical element is of special interest.

3. Colonel Bell. Duration eight minutes, of which first six were local treatment of foot, where symptoms of septicæmia (following gangrenal focus).
Pulse at commencement, 52; at termination, 64.
Respiration irregular throughout, averaging about 28.
When hand contact was commenced at end of six minutes, subject reported "some current flowing." No agitation.
4. Dr. Rawson. Duration eight minutes. Hand contact, and, for two minutes at end, local contact on forehead and temples.
Pulse at commencement, 64; at termination, 68.
Respiration irregular throughout, average about 20.
After two minutes subject perceived slight sensation "like electric current" in R. hand; later became very apparent, and spread along arm, with acute tension in shoulder. Also sensation in L. hand, but not so strong. After six minutes, sensation spread to calves of both legs, accompanying slight ache in ankles, especially R. side, later including L. foot and toes. Head contact, no definable sensation.
5. Mr. L. Duration six minutes. Hand contact.
Pulse at commencement, 88; at termination, 76.
Respiration at commencement, 20; at termination, 24.
After two minutes, "current" noticeable, more so in L. hand, then spreading up to elbows and down legs (possibly through knees, which were in contact with back of operator's hands). Not apparent in toes, but during last one minute, sensation in back of neck, and some agitation of solar plexus. Sensation also specially noticeable in both third fingers.

NOTES.

As in previous demonstrations, it may be suggested that it would seem that the general effect on pulse and respiration is towards normality, with slight over-compensation. The effect on the following subjects is worth special attention.

- No. 1. Exceptional sensitivity of this subject, who, in this as in previous demonstrations, was unable to bear actual contact.
- No. 2. The cyclical distribution of the sensations, which I have not noticed before. This should be watched for in subsequent experiments.
- No. 4. Here the analogy to the sensations experienced when in circuit with an induction coil was very striking, but with the difference that there was some agitation of the motor centres. The fact that little sensation was felt on local application to the head is interesting.
- No. 5. The sensation in the solar plexus has not been observed in other subjects I have observed.

DEPTHING OVER UNDERGROUND SHEETS OF WATER

BY D. O. KING

The subsoil of the Argentine Pampas consists of a series of partially consolidated sands, clays, volcanic ash, soft impure limestone (tosca) and loess. The total thickness of these beds, which range from Tertiary to Recent, may vary from a few to some hundreds of metres, according to the locality and level of the underlying unconformable basement of older rock. Individually, they are usually of small thickness, and there is frequent overlap and interfingering, but there is no major faulting. Many of these beds, especially the uppermost, hold water, but artesian conditions are uncommon.

In the south of Cordoba Province, to which this article refers, water, good, bad or indifferent, is obtained from shallow bores, sunk almost anywhere. The characteristic appearance of all small towns is a forest of windmills, which draw water from depths convenient to the householder's purse and taste, and without deference to Municipal regulations, when these exist, which is unusual. As a water table becomes exhausted by the increased requirements of an expanding population, bores are sunk a little deeper to another, which exists, more in imagination than in reality, since it is quite commonplace to find two bores, one on either side of the street, yielding different quantities of sweet and salt water, the depths being approximately the same in both bores.

The ordinary method of depthing by means of a Creyke Rod can hardly be applied to underground sheets of water, since these consist in reality of innumerable planes of moisture, varying from damp to saturated strata, with no definite top or bottom plane; thus the number of depth bands should be infinite and would appear to be to unmeasurable by such a crude instrument as a forked rod.

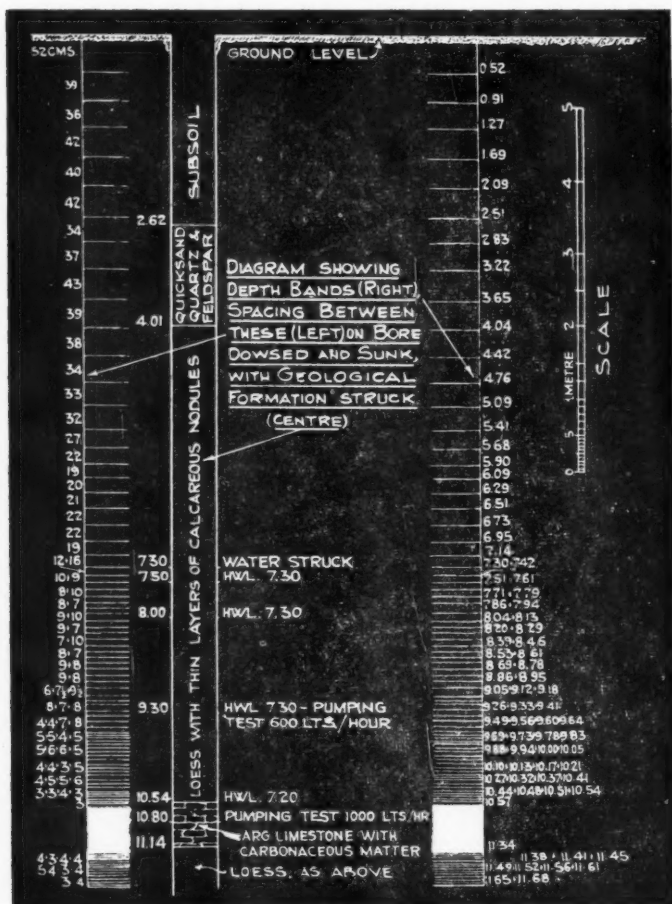
On examining a piece of ground with the modified motorscope, as described in *B.S.D.J. V.*, 35, a distinct shock is felt anywhere when the instrument is held rather firmly, with the point downwards at arm's length, and the left heel dragged along the ground. This occurs equally on wet or sunbaked ground, and it is a surer indication of an underground sheet of water than Mager's recommendation, which seems to depend upon firmness of grip, fixity of purpose, speed of movement and length of stride. This will be realised if a forward march is made with the motorscope held horizontally as in Fig. 5 of Trinder's *Dowsing*. On striding forward casually in any direction, the point will rise and fall either within two or three paces or several paces

inconsistently, and at any time of the day. If a mere shuffle forward is made over the same piece of ground, the motorscope rises or falls within a few inches. Maby, *B.S.D.J.* IV, 27, refers to this "fore and aft movement" and states that it marks reversal of direction of the flow field when crossing a stream band, but it cannot apply to any underground sheets, since, as will be demonstrated below, the same movement can take place in all directions around a centre point.

It was, however, whilst investigating the inconsistency in the "fore and aft movement" of the motorscope, that it was found possible, by adopting a special technique, to mark upon the ground a series of concentric circles and the distances between the circumferences were found to vary. This variation is by no means progressive; sometimes it is large, other times slight. It was then surmised that the irregular progression in the length of the radii might be due to the nature of the underlying beds, or their moisture content, or to a combination of both. A series of circles was consequently marked out with a motorscope by moving away from a selected spot along three radii, the average of several readings being taken in each direction, to the nearest centimetre, say $\frac{1}{2}$ in. A 3 in. bore was afterwards sunk, thus enabling a comparison to be made between the circumferences of the concentric shells and the contents of the bore, as illustrated below. For the sake of clearness, only every 30th line is drawn, it being understood that this line represents the distance moved in order to obtain 30 lifts of the motorscope, and it is only to these 30th lines that reference is subsequently made. Thus from the central point, a distance of 52 cms. is covered during 30 lifts, 150 lifts (5×30) when 2.09 is reached, &c. Between 10.57 and 11.34 progress is infinitesimal during 30 lifts, and movement of the motorscope is practically continuous; consequently the spacing between the 30 lifts cannot be depicted by a line using the same scale as the remainder of the diagram, so between these two points the lines must of necessity be depicted as a block. It is at this stage that most water is found.

The motorscope is held with the point vertically downwards at arm's length, and *with the mind fixed on the object to be obtained* a very slight forward movement is made from the selected spot when the point rises and forces the arms to the horizontal, the sensation being as if surmounting an obstacle. The position of the arms and the motorscope is now as illustrated in Fig. 5 in Trinder's book. On shuffling forwards a few inches the point drops primarily, but afterwards continues to rise and fall so long as a forward movement is made and the hold retained upon the motorscope. The exact point of the fall is registered on the ground by a line drawn through the centre of the left heel, this being more convenient than marking the spot to which the motorscope points on falling. It should be noted that the move-

ment of the motorscope may be either inwards or outwards, according to the operator, and not in relation to any positive or negative attraction of the hands by the water. The phase of



polarity at the time does not appear to influence the direction of the movement, neither can the movement of the hands be fairly attributed to a force received aurally, since a Croyke Rod

is not used. It is understood that the motorscope is grasped only after "dressing up" to the selected spot and when the body is motionless. If it is grasped carelessly, when moving up to the starting point, it will revolve in an indeterminable manner, especially if the point is held horizontally at the start. The distinction between the two methods of working must be clearly realised. The first is a question of *intentionally absorbing* rays when the point of the motorscope rises, which absorption is subsequently discharged when the body moves through space, resulting in reactions which are demonstrated by the movement of the hands. No explanation is offered here as to the manner or to the extent the rays are absorbed, but that this occurs is definitely postulated (psychic dowsing?). In the second method, however, it is a question of simple repulsion and attraction of the hands by the rays from the water, without any absorption (physical dowsing).

As regards the effect of both hourly and diurnal changes on the spacing of the lines, fortunately this, although to be expected, appears to act in concertina fashion; that is, the spacings are found to be close together or wider apart at one time of the day, but their relativity is maintained. Also, during change of polarity, which may take several minutes to "settle down," results are entirely unreliable. The best procedure is to stake out a part of the work under steady weather conditions and check up on this piece, as a standard, during the remainder of the job. The necessity for adopting a standard grip and speed of movement, is obvious.

The above procedure may be considered unpractical in that it calls for some hundreds of readings, but in practice it is not necessary to commence work at the central point and continue through consecutively. The approximate water level is usually known, so it is quite possible to "sample" various depths and judge by the closeness of the spacing of the lines whether one is actually in water or in mere dampness, it being understood that a start must be made from the central point at every trial. Insufficient data collected so far does not justify any statement on the effect of refraction or as to whether the spacings refer to the nature of the beds and/or their moisture content, except that the presence of water is surely indicated when the motorscope lifts continuously. An exception to this must be mentioned in that the motorscope will "stick" and no forward movement can be made when artesian water has been found. The sensation received when trying to overcome the "resistance" of 20,000 litres per hour at over 200 metres depth has to be experienced to be believed.

DOWSING IN BARBADOS

BY R. BELFIELD, M. Inst. C. E., M. I. E. E.

It may interest Dowsers in England to hear about the conditions which obtain in a Coral Island in the Caribbean, so I give my experience in locating and sinking a well in Barbados.

This island is part of an archipelago of islands reaching from the coast of the United States to South America, which doubtless formed a continuous land bridge separating the Caribbean Sea from the Atlantic. Many of these islands are volcanic, but some, like Barbados, are of coral formation.

Barbados is the most easterly of the group; it lies quite in the Atlantic, well away from the bow of the archipelago formed by the other islands.

These islands have been subjected in times past to volcanic action and, in fact, in some there are volcanoes still active.

The island of Barbados is about the size of the Isle of Wight. It is shaped like a one-sided pear or leg of mutton, the long west side facing the Caribbean Sea runs north and south, and as the prevailing wind is north-east, the sea here is comparatively calm; the east side, forming the mis-shapen part of the pear, faces the Atlantic and bears the full force of the Atlantic rollers; the sea here is consequently very rough and the coast rocky.

The north-east consists of a depression like the crater of a volcano. This depression is at sea level to the north, but rises sharply round the rest of its lip to the highest part of the island, which at places is over a thousand feet above the sea.

The south of the island is comparatively flat, rising by a succession of hills to the lip of the depression.

The north-west of the island consists of a series of plateaux, each rising sharply from the edge of the one below, forming escarpments like a wedding cake; on these plateaux, and, in fact, over all the island, even in the highest parts, fossil shells and teeth of fish are found.

It is evident that the island has been subject to earth movements from time to time which have raised it from the bed of the ocean in successive stages.

It would appear that the north-east depression, or Scotland District as it is called, with its surrounding lip, was first formed; it took the full force of the Atlantic rollers leaving the sea to the west, facing the Caribbean Sea, in smooth water. This suited the coral insect who built up the coral formation in the smooth water to the level of the surface of the sea. An upheaval then occurred, raising the surface of the coral above sea level, and forming the highest plateau. Coral insects then again built in the calm water to the west, where the ocean bed was now sufficiently shallow to enable them to work, thus raising the surface

to water level; then there was another upheaval which formed another plateau, and so on.

The place I was trying for water is on the second plateau to the west, distant from the sea nearly two miles, and at a height of 325 feet above sea level. It was about 450 feet from where the escarpment to the east rises sharply for 120 feet, forming the beginning of the third plateau; this escarpment runs for some miles north and south.

The edge of this escarpment shows in places signs of having had at one time water flowing over it, forming waterfalls to the plateau below; from these waterfalls depressions along the surface of the lower plateau form channels or shallow gullies which indicate the direction the water flowed on its flow to the sea.

A road runs parallel to the escarpment about a quarter-of-a-mile from its face; on driving along this road with a rod in one's hands the rod rises as we cross each one of these channels, indicating that water flows below the surface along the old watercourse.

In places these watercourses have cut deep gullies in the escarpment and in the plateaux below leading to the sea.

When dowsing over the grounds where it was desired to have a well, indications of a large supply of water were found almost everywhere at a depth of roughly 300 feet, that is about 25 feet above sea level—in many places streams varying from 120 to 150 feet below the surface, and smaller streams at a lesser depth.

On tracing back these larger streams it was found that they led to a place in the escarpment where there had been a waterfall, at the base of which there was a channel leading west to the sea. From this channel more than one stream was indicated; one promising one left the channel near the escarpment and flowed in a northerly direction parallel to the escarpment at a depth of 120 feet; it led into a deep depression in the ground where apparently other streams flowed. Here was a good place for a well, but unfortunately it was not on the property on which I was searching.

The place eventually chosen was about 450 feet from the escarpment and about 15 feet from the north edge of the channel leading in a westerly direction from the escarpment to the sea; here a good supply of water was indicated in a stream eight feet wide and at a depth of 150 feet. This stream was clearly traced to the base of the escarpment to the east and towards the sea to the west; it left the channel a few feet to the east and continued to the north of the channel, which here turned towards the south on its way to the sea. Indications of small streams were found at a lesser depth, some of which came in the direction of the channel, others from the south, apparently from another point in the escarpment; they approached the place where it was decided to dig the well, but about 10 feet away they turned off and followed the course of the channel.

About 50 feet further along the channel another site was found; the stream here came from the south-east, evidently from another point in the escarpment, and flowed to the channel and continued along its course. I have not traced these two streams as far as the sea, but as long as they were on the property they were separate.

The digging of the well began and continued through the coral rock for a depth of 120 feet. A little seepage was met with, but nothing of importance. At this depth a harder coral rock with small black specks was found, which the well-diggers said indicated water; then about eight inches of marl, through which there was a good deal of seepage, and then a softish mass, greyish in colour, which dried almost white but with a little cream colour. This the geologists call "oceanics," or the original bed of the sea. I am told that it is of great thickness—several hundred feet—and is impervious to water. I wanted to go through this for a further 30 feet, which would make with the 120 feet we had so far dug the 150 feet, the depth of the big stream that had been indicated by dowsing.

The well-diggers refused to go through it except under exorbitant conditions which made it cheaper to dig another well, and all those who were expected to know anything about wells said that it would be folly to go into the "oceanics," as it would be a waste of money.

As water had been found, though in small quantity, I did not feel it wise to abandon the well without another try, so I made another survey of the small streams coming from the direction of the channel and found four indications all at about 120 feet, the depth we had gone in the marl just above the "oceanics." Two of these seemed to come from the direction of the channel, which, as I have said, here turns a little to the south and away from the course of the large stream I was originally after at 150 feet. They crossed the channel to its south side and continued along its course. The two others came from the south or south-east across the channel, and on getting from 10 to 15 feet from where the well was dug they turned west and followed the same course as the first two. The four appeared to join the large stream from the south-east and continue their course with it. This junction was at the place where we thought we could dig a well, as mentioned above.

It was decided, therefore, before digging a well in another place, to tunnel towards these four small streams; this was done by two tunnels, one 17 feet long, and the other 37 feet, with a branch five feet from its end. All the streams were found, three in the marl and the fourth about two feet above the "oceanics": they together gave more than sufficient water.

The tunnels were driven through the coral and marl just above the "oceanics"; when they approached the streams the coral

rock changed in character, becoming hard and more dense, with black spots in it, and when it was near the stream it had small fissures like honey comb.

The surface of the "oceanics" is not level here, but tilted towards the north, which makes the water flow towards where the well is driven; this and the streams changing direction near the well make one think that these streams originally poured their water through a fissure in the "oceanics" into the big stream I was after 150 feet below the surface and near the place where we had sunk the well. This fissure having filled up would have compelled the water to find its way by another route to the sea; there is, however, nothing to justify this assumption so far as I know, either by the geologists or the records of those who have dug for oil in this island.

I have gone fully into details so as to state more clearly the questions that arise in my mind. I had all my observations checked by a dowser who had been taught by the late Colonel Godman, and had checked them myself by the pendulum, but I am not a geologist and therefore not competent to give an opinion on the questions that arise.

The questions that are puzzling me are :—

How is it that the stream eight feet wide which we traced to the escarpment and through the property, with strong indications at 150 feet, lies in the "oceanics," where all those who have any knowledge of well-digging in this island say it is folly to search for water, for the "oceanics" is impervious to water and water never has been found in it?

Is it possible that the "oceanics" have the property of giving false indications? If so, why do we not get indications over the whole district overlaying the "oceanics" and not in certain places only, also why should these follow such definite lines as they do here?

Again, why are there indications of a large body of water 300 feet below the surface but above the level of the sea? I understand that engineers in the past have stated that they have found indications of a large body of water under the islands. This may be what I have found indicated in my survey.

It may be that there have been depressions as well as elevations of the surface of the earth and that during these a layer of marl has been formed between two layers of "oceanics," and in this the stream indicated by the rod at 150 feet flows. Is this likely?

Probably other dowsers have met similar problems. If so, I shall be glad of their explanation.

According to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (14th Edition) the oldest rocks in Barbados, known as the Scotland series, probably belong to the Tertiary system. They are of shallow water origin, consisting of grits, brown sandstones and sandy clays, in places saturated with petroleum and traversed by veins of manjah (a kind of asphalt). They have been folded and denuded, forming a foundation on which the later beds of the island rest.

On the denuded edges lies the Oceanic series, which includes chalky limestones, siliceous earths, red clay, and at the top a layer of mudstone composed mainly of volcanic dust. The limestones contain *Globigerina* and other Foraminifera, the siliceous beds are made of *Radiolaria*, sponge spicules and diatoms, while the red clay closely resembles that of the deepest parts of the oceans. The whole series was laid down in deep water.

The Oceanic series is generally overlaid directly and unconformably by coral limestones, which lie indifferently upon the older beds. Though of no great thickness, they cover six-sevenths of the island.

Nothing is stated about the thickness of the Oceanic series. It is not unreasonable to suppose that water might be met with after penetrating 30 feet, either in a fissure in the Oceanic, or on the surface of the Scotland series at a spot where the Oceanic is unusually thin.—EDITOR.



NOTES AND NEWS

Mrs. Powell-Cotton has sent us the following interesting communication regarding the foundations of a church at Woodchurch (Thanet):—

On a south-east coast town in Kent stands a single fragment of masonry marking the site of an ancient Church, said to have fallen into decay after Black Death had decimated the village.

The fragment gave no clue to its position in the Church. I have grave reservations about map dowsing, and no belief in my own powers, but in a spare moment I set my pendulum to work over the site on an ordnance map.

The experiment was made merely for amusement and was undertaken about a mile from the place.

Along the present road runs a wall built of old flints from the fabric, and without reflection I vaguely began to try and join the fragment to this wall in a north and south line. The pendulum brought me to reason by swinging round, east and west, to draw out, not the small chapel which I had in mind, but a considerable church 84ft. in length by 56ft. wide.

As Bagshaw's book on Kent Antiquity exactly confirmed the measurements, we visited the site and, to our surprise, found the foundations of the west wall, obscured by a hedge, just as drawn on the map, while rod and pendulum confirmed the rest of the plan, over the actual ground.

Although interesting, we felt this single example of accuracy was no proof, but several months later our business manager reported that in digging a drain through the property, the workmen had struck the junction of the north wall and the apse, in strict accordance with the plan. Later we uncovered a little of the foundations, and opened several graves which had also been correctly drawn in by the pendulum. The plan has been confirmed on the ground by three other diviners, who agree to an underground tunnel, which the farmer's wife subsequently told me was said to run into her cellar, as indicated on the map.

The plan, which shows buttresses, pillars, chapels, crypt, porch and graves, has been pronounced quite rational by a non-dowsing architect, and without a pendulum I would be incapable of producing it.

Unfortunately, the excavations had to be filled in, as they were in the farmer's garden, but if any interested diviner would care to test the plan on the site, I have no doubt it could be arranged.

For myself I make no pronouncement, but content myself with this simple statement of the facts.

Since this experiment different dowsers have repeatedly confirmed, on the actual ground, underground water courses

traced by my pendulum on the map, and these I should be glad to submit to the test of any interested dowser.

* * * * *

The following letter, which appeared in *The Field* of May 30th, is published together with a note by its Editor with his kind permission :—

SEXING BY WEIGHT

WOOTTON, HANTS.

SIR,

Referring to Mr. J. A. Miles' interesting article in *The Field* of April 18th on "Sexing Day-old Chicks," I wonder if any of your readers have tried the following experiment.

If you swing a weight, pendulum fashion, over an animal the same sex as yourself, the weight will continue to swing straight to and fro, but if the sexes are opposite, the pendulum will after a few minutes assume a circular motion.

I have tried this dozens of times with domestic animals and have successfully determined the sexes of young geese by its means. Any bit of string a couple of feet long and any small weight will answer the purpose, but in swinging the weight, care should be taken to hold the hand perfectly steady.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES C. DALLAS

[Strange as this may sound, it is so. Is there perhaps some connection between this and "dowsing?"—ED.]

* * * * *

As described in the *Southern Daily Echo* of April 16th an intriguing demonstration of dowsing was given by the Rev. H. Purefoy Fitzgerald (B.S.D.), at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Southampton Round Tablers.

* * * * *

According to the *Catholic Herald* of May 1st, and the *Catholic Times* of June 5th, "The Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office has published a decree instructing bishops and religious superiors to forbid their clergy and religious to practise radioesthetics . . . Penal sanctions are authorised by the decree where necessary or opportune . . ."

It appears that the Roman Catholic Church has not progressed very far in its attitude towards science since the Middle Ages!

* * * * *

According to the *Flint County Herald* of May 22nd, officials of the Flintshire Agricultural Committee conducted a test of several land girls to ascertain whether any of them could dowse for water. One of them, Miss Barbara Littler, a nineteen-years-old Holywell girl, was found to be a natural water diviner.

In a short note entitled "Defying Drought," *The Leader* of May 30th reports that the well belonging to an old country house in a distant village, to which a firm had been evacuated, ran dry in a fortnight, but a water diviner with a hazel twig, found an alternative supply.

* * * * *

In a long article, "Of Rural Interest," by A. Lancaster Smith, in the *Kelso Chronicle* of June 5th, a short report was given of the recent discussion "Is there an Electrical Basis for Water Divining?" at the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

* * * * *

In a full-page illustrated article, "Water in the Libyan Desert," in the *Illustrated London News* of June 13th, reference is made to a special water divining unit provided by the Union of South Africa "which had found water in many places in the desert where the Bedouins had never found it."

* * * * *

Whilst "Looking back 75 years" Mr. Alfred Bullard (B.S.D.), in the *Bucks Standard* of June 20th, mentions that a Mr. Harter built a large house at Cranfield which cost, it is said, over a quarter-of-a-million. For half-a-century it never had an adequate water supply. Geologists and specialists were called in, and numerous wells were sunk in the deep boulder clay, but without result. However, the estate carpenter, who had seen some of the old diviners at work, at last persuaded Mr. Hatfield Harter, the son, to bore at a certain spot only a few hundred yards from the mansion and, sure enough, where all the great specialists and geologists had failed, the village carpenter was successful in locating a plentiful supply of water."

* * * * *

The Leader of June 27th states that Mr. (now Sir) Geoffrey Shakespeare, M.P. for Norwich, a collateral descendant of the great William, is a water diviner, and that his brother, Major W. Shakespeare, R.A.M.C., is one also, and found his gift very useful in India.

* * * * *

At a meeting of the Reeth R.D.C., recorded in the *Darlington and Stockton Times* of July, 4th, during a discussion on the defective Healaugh water supply, it was stated that Mr. Kendall, acting as diviner, had found a spring which was a much better one than that in use.

* * * * *

The Mid-Sussex Times of July 8th contained a full account of an address on Water Divining given by Mrs. Forde (B.S.D.) to the Women's Institute at Hurstpierpoint.

According to the *South Wales Evening Post* of July 9th the Carmarthen Council was told by the Medical Officer of Health that water divining was on a par with alchemy and witchcraft!

* * * * *

The *Daily Mail* of July 27th states in an article by their reporter that the latest task of the Royal Engineers is to form a squad of water Diviners.

The Royal Engineers have, of course, used water diviners as an aid to water supply for very many years. The Editor of this *Journal* made use of a water diviner about 40 years ago at Pietersburg, Transvaal, to locate a well for the supply of water to a small cantonment. A few years ago the well was still in use.

CORRESPONDENCE

BIOPHYSICAL LABORATORY,
BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL,
MORETON-IN-MARSH, GLOS.
June 30th, 1942.

INSTRUMENTAL PROGRESS IN DOWSING RESEARCH

DEAR COLONEL BELL,

May I make a few confirmatory comments upon certain points raised by Mr. J. R. Parkington and Mr. A. J. Wheeler in their two articles in the last issue of the *Journal*?

Mr. Parkington significantly calls attention to the "positive" and "negative" reactions of a divining rod, in terms of *dip* and *rise* respectively, when, first, the correct sample for the given objective and, second, the wrong kind of sample are respectively used. I am glad that other dowsers get these two mutually distinctive reactions, corresponding to answers "Yes" and "No," or else "positive" and "negative." They were, in fact, emphasised in our book *The Physics of the Divining Rod*, and can, under suitable conditions, be shown to be dependent upon the phase or polarity of the local field, as was there explained

in some detail. Yet so many otherwise expert dowzers appear only to get one type of reaction—usually a rise.

This failure to obtain differential reactions with a forked rod, though differential reactions are normally obtained by pendulum (*e.g.*, to and fro or clockwise and anti-clockwise movements), and are widely recognized to be significant, is probably due to faulty manipulation. For instance, if the rod is used initially in a non-horizontal position, and hence not in strict equilibrium, it will tend to react only in one direction, regardless of the positive or negative nature of the impulse given to the dowser's muscles by the given electromagnetic field or beam of rays. In that case, what we have called "negative" (=field weakening or discordant frequencies of radiation from object and sample respectively) reactions may even be missed altogether. The dowser's analytical power is thereby impoverished, of course, and confusions between both "Yes" and "No" answers and also between what we called in our book the "R" and "N" bands of a polarised field may result.

Captain W. H. Trinder, with whom I have been working lately, has shown me that the residual impression, or *remenance*, to which Mr. Parkington also refers in his article, will tend to cause a "negative" (rod rising) reaction if you hold the right sample, whereas the actual material, when present, causes a "positive" (rod dipping) one. This, of course, is invaluable in practice, if the real presence of a hidden object is in question and one does not wish to be misled by its phantom image. But how to explain these (seeming objective) residual effects otherwise than somehow as Mr. Parkington has done I do not know; unless one supposes that actual volatilised particles of the substance are left behind. In the case of many materials this is not at all unlikely; it is, in fact, almost a certainty at times; *e.g.*, residual mercury vapour in an evacuated discharge tube that has been treated by means of a mercury pump, or the radon gas left after radium has been in a given receptacle; and the dowser being as sensitive as he demonstrably is to certain selected frequencies of radiation, when carrying a specific sample, reactions will occur.

In this connection it is worth remarking that I have actually demonstrated these residual effects by means of two specially devised radio type instruments designed by Mr. G. G. Blake, M.I.E.E., and myself (1932-35), intended for super-sensitive indications of what is called specific inductivity and dielectric constants of different materials.* We then found that there was a certain instability and impressionability (especially when working with ionised gases and solutions) which could not well be attributed to the state of equilibrium of the instruments themselves; but such effects were, rather, attributable to "residual

* These instruments employ a very delicately triggered thermionic valve at threshold of oscillation, with vernier control and microammeter.

impressions " of an " electronic " kind, left behind by the specimens under measurement. There were also days and times when such impressions were relatively strong, and other days and times when they were negligible or very weak—corresponding, perhaps, as I now suspect, to periods of more and less powerful dowsing (primary) radiation and atomic disruption, &c.

A third instrumental detection method, which I developed early in the war,* has shown very clearly the variable intensity of the ionising and disruptive radiation that here interests us, in terms of needle deflection on a microammeter in the circuit. It has also demonstrated, what we long ago suspected, that the radiation comes and goes in short-period sporadic bursts of exceedingly minute energy value; and these build up the more superficial " steady " drift effect. The dowser's nerves and muscles, on the other hand, act more smoothly as a rule, by virtue of a similar summation of impulses in some cases, and because of induced high frequency currents (due to local Hertzian fields associated with streams, &c.) in other cases.

Personally, I favour the idea of actual *particles* (corresponding more or less to Mr. Parkinson's free electrons) being ejected by the cosmically bombarded and disrupted object, and then absorbed locally, rather than of etheric wave radiations of specific frequencies—which would merely pass away and dissipate—causing such residual impressions. Both types of radiation can, however, we think, be shown to exist and to affect dowsers and their instruments.

The question is, are these particles simply free electrons, as Mr. Parkinson suggests, or are they not rather actual atoms and molecules of the original substance? If they were merely free electrons I fancy that they would not ever " resume the atomic structure of the half-crown," as he suggests, but merely become dissipated in a general way—especially as wood and paper, for example, are by no means perfect insulators, but simply rather poor electrical conductors. And it is interesting to note that Turenne has employed carbohydrate as absorbent material in the preparation of his " witnesses."

In favour of this conception are the facts, apparently, that it is radioactive bodies, such as uranium, thorium, radium and polonium which leave the strongest residuals; but that the latter fairly rapidly vanish away, just as the unstable derivatives (radon, thoron, &c.) are actually known to disintegrate. Whereas the " emanation " from silver, iron, &c., can be bottled in a sealed glass tube more or less indefinitely, being relatively stable particles (volatilised) of these elements in an atomic sense. And such residuals can be demonstrated both by a sensitive dowser and by refined spectrum analysis.

* This instrument depends upon ionisation changes in a dielectric of very low conductivity, organic materials being employed.

On the other hand, the mere presence of free electrons and an ionised state of a gas or liquid will cause, we find, increased dowsing reaction. And it is, perhaps, such effects that Dr. Boyd, of Glasgow, has also detected in his painstaking experiments on homœopathic microdoses, &c., which I referred to in *B.S.D.J.* IV (33). So that a minute trace of a given salt in aqueous solution or of a substance volatilised in air, say, may give rise to dowsing (and suitable instrumental) reactions out of all proportion to the mass present, thanks to the ionised and dissociated state of it. In fact, this discovery has been made the basis of a new laboratory analytical technique, permitting of very refined quantitative estimates, by the present writer. The method is working out well, so far, and will be published in due course in this *Journal* and elsewhere. A variant of it is also of value in field dowsing.

* * * * *

In his article in the same issue Mr. Wheeler mentions that his depth line "always remains the same whatever the time of day, and does not alter like the nodes on the iron bar as mentioned . . . in *The Physics of the Divining Rod*."

I am glad to hear of this, as we have found the same thing. So that, using either Creyke's depthing "point" or some special electromagnetic inductor or oscillator, placed over the objective (as I understand that Turenne and Perotti have done, and as I am also now doing myself), these depthing circles are *not* found to shift with time of day or polar reversals. The other phenomena of the radiation field, the standing waves, &c., described in our book, *do* shift, however, unless some sort of artificial stabilisation can be achieved. Such stabilisation I think we have now managed, though this would not be the place to describe the method adopted. I may say, however, that it is magnetic, also that two new instruments devised by Mr. Franklin and myself for special war problems clearly show both the physical reality of these standing waves, or beat bands of the radiation, and also their half-wavelength shifts with what we called the sporadic polar reversals. Much earlier work is, therefore, nicely vindicated and the dowser's claims further proved instrumentally.

J. CECIL MABY

AT MAY COTTAGE,
WINDLESHAM, SURREY.

July, 1942.

DEAR COLONEL BELL,

As you know, I am not a trained scientist, but a very regular reader of our *Journal*, and I think it might possibly interest other readers to hear some of my recent experiences as a patient of Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey.

Last March I came up to London, as she had very kindly consented to give me some personal treatments for my osteoarthritis, which is of long standing.

She took "thumb prints" and certain other measurements on the Bovis Biometre as described in her article in the March number, and also tested me on one of her own paintings for "Picture Treatment."

The results of her healing powers have already been described, so I will speak only of the Picture Treatment, which is so new that it is, one might almost say, unknown.

I sit in front of a little picture which, as I am also an artist, affords me much satisfaction as a work of art, holding in my hands a small pad of magnetised lamb's wool and with a similar pad placed either on my bad knees—in turn—or at the nape of my neck.

I think the latter position has produced the best results, though I can give no reason why, except the supposition that it helps to draw the vibrations *through* me.

Contemplating the picture and holding the pads produces a certain tingling sensation and warmth, and ultimately I usually fall asleep after about 15 to 20 minutes.

When I sit down I make a record of the right thumb (print), and when I wake—or at the end of 20 to 40 minutes—I make another, giving at the same time the length of the sitting and the date.

These records are sent to Mrs. Tarpey every week and she tests them on the Biometre, and she can state exactly how much my vitality record has risen during the sitting, which is often as much as 170° to 200° on the Bovis Biometre.

Her theory is that this raising of the measurements indicates some form of metabolism which is invariably beneficial; as when a patient has, for example, high blood pressure, this is reduced: in my case the reverse is needed and my measures go up.

There is certainly not only a marked physical improvement in my condition since I started these treatments in June, but the psychological effect is even more marked to myself, as the great depression caused by prolonged illness has largely departed.

I believe that the vibrations from the picture, which actually registers as high as Mrs. Tarpey's own very unusually high measurement, are conveyed to me, either direct or/and via the little wool pads.

She has told me that she has had other most interesting results with other patients to whom she has lent a picture, and also with friends who have experimented with old photographs of herself. It has been shown on the Biometre that photos of pictures carry the same vibrations as the pictures themselves. This I have also seen tested out with good photogravure reproductions.

If, as seems indicated, pictures and photos of pictures can be used in a healing process there is another large field of experiment opening for a number of people who may not be able to take journeys for treatments. Another interesting point that has emerged from these picture-sittings is the fact that any unusual condition in my health, such as neuralgia in my face, or an extra fatiguing day, registers in the thumb print taken before the sitting and is more or less removed by the treatment.

The picture treatments do not, I believe, carry the vibrations up as high as the personal-contact treatments from Mrs. Tarpey herself, which is only to be expected, but they constitute a remarkable chance of continuing the good work. Also if photographs can be used in the same way the field is again enlarged. Mrs. Tarpey thinks the wool pads (which she also magnetised before I took them) act as a kind of small receivers of the rays from the picture and assist the reception and absorption of those rays.

Recently also I have worn magnetised crepe cotton bandages on my knees, which have proved most comforting.

How much psychical conditions are involved in this process it seems quite impossible to say, but certainly to a very large extent. One may even begin to surmise the meaning, and result, of the pictures so much used in Continental Churches, &c.

So much store do I set on the effects of my picture-healer that I am hoping to get a good photograph of it and perhaps some of her other work to keep by me when I must perforce return the original to its owner.

She, I know, is hoping to make some wider experiments with her paintings before long if war conditions permit.

Yours sincerely,

M. B. DE CASTRO

8 RUE FOUAD IER,
ALEXANDRIA.

17th April, 1942.

DEAR COLONEL BELL,

I have just received your letter of the 17th January, for which many thanks.

If you think it interesting, by all means publish in the *Journal* the case of the officer who was taken prisoner in Greece.

The full details are as follows: His mother told me her son had written from Athens, some weeks before the war broke out, but she did not know whether he was alive or dead.

I first tried over his name with my rod and found him to be alive. Three weeks after, a cable was received saying, "He was a prisoner of war in Corinthia." My rod did not show

him as being in Greece, but it did show him as being in Northern Austria. Later another telegram was sent saying, "Please correct the name to CARINTHIA"—this is in Austria.

Then letters began to arrive saying where he was.

One day his mother had a letter asking her not to send any more parcels or letters, as the Camp was being moved somewhere about 250 miles from Berlin, and the new address would be sent later.

Over a map of Europe I located him as being not far from Frankfurt, and this proved to be correct.

In another case I heard unofficially that a ship, on which was one of my friends, had gone ashore on the North African coast. Again my Rod showed he was alive, but not anywhere on the Western Desert. On a map of Italy I located him near Naples, and told his friends so. Two weeks after, the Vatican Radio said "he was a prisoner of war at a camp at Capua" (just outside Naples).

Two letters have since been received confirming this.

An Air Force sergeant in the South African Corps called to see us with an introduction from some friends in Johannesburg.

Later he was moved to Libya and we did not hear from him for some months. My rod did not indicate him as being in that area, although he was alive. We were wondering whether he was a prisoner of war, but two weeks after we had a letter from him saying, "My letter telling you I was off to Johannesburg probably did not reach you, but here I am safe and well."

So far I have been correct in every instance when confirmation came through, showing the subject dead or alive.

The Red Cross here charge £1 to cable for information, but I do not collect any fee, but if the enquirer is satisfied, when they get confirmation, I suggest that they send a subscription to one of the charities.

I find it a bit exhausting if I do more than two or three names at a time. It gives me a headache.

I write the correct name on a piece of white paper, place my right fingers on the name, and then hold the rod over it.

For a live man it drops 31 times, for a dead man it drops 20 times. Having found them alive I endeavour to get an idea where they may be, and then try over a map, holding the name in my right hand. When the rod drops 31 times that is where he is usually found to be.

I cannot say how I get the emanation, beyond the fact that I may have sixth sense and perhaps get a muscular reaction from the Spirit or Aura of the person I am looking for.

Someone wrote in the *Journal* that there was a physical reaction doubtless received by Mediums, so that may be what I get.

Yours sincerely,

PHILIP CHAPMAN

LIST OF MEMBERS

Including those who paid Subscriptions for 1941-42 and have not notified their resignation, and also those who have paid Subscriptions for 1942-43.

* Life Members.

- ***ABERCROMBY**, Colonel Sir GEORGE, Bt., D.S.O., Forglen, Turriff, Aberdeenshire.
- ABERCROMBY**, Lady, Forglen, Turriff, Aberdeenshire.
- ABINGER**, Colonel Lord, D.S.O., Inverlochy Castle, Fort William, Inverness.
- ADLARD**, H. P., Duxhams, Dulverton, Somerset.
- AITCHISON**, J., 67 Greenfield Road, Springboig, Glasgow, E2.
- ALDORTH**, C., 55 St. Thomas Road, Sheffield 10.
- ALEXANDER**, Major the Hon. W. S. P., D.S.O., Guards Club, 43 Brook Street, W.1.
- ALLAN**, Mrs. S. S., Heron House Hotel, Richmond, Surrey.
- ALLCHURCH**, S., M.Inst.P.C., M.I.T.A., Transport and Cleaning Department, Central Depôt, Eastern Road, Portsmouth.
- ALLEN**, Lieut.-Colonel L. A., D.S.O., R.A. Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
- ALLISON**, A., York Cottage, Pound Street, Petworth, Sussex.
- ANDERSON**, Miss E. M., Auchengower, Cove, Dumbartonshire.
- ANDREWS**, Mrs., The Wigwam, Esperanza, Natal.
- ANDREWS**, Miss E. M., 24 Lynmouth Road, Aigburth, Liverpool 17.
- ANNING-MILLOT**, Mrs., 1 Dukes Avenue, Church End, Finchley, N.3.
- ARDEN-CLOSE**, Sir CHARLES, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S., Mayfield, 22 Christchurch Road, Winchester.
- ***ASHLEY**, W. H., The Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company Ltd., Beam Wireless Station, Poona 6, India.
- ***BACON**, Sir HICKMAN, Bt., Thonock, Gainsborough, Lincs.
- BAINTON**, A. W., New Court, Temple, E.C.4.
- ***BALLARD**, Mrs. STEPHEN, Grovesend Lodge, Colwall, Malvern.
- BARBER**, S. S., 47 Meadway, N.W.11.
- BARCLAY**, G., Aberdeen Lodge, Kingcausie, Maryculter, by Blairs, Aberdeenshire.
- BARLEY**, G. G., M.P.S., 38 New Cavendish Street, W.1.
- ***BARNES**, Mrs. F. STANTON, Holly Bank, Quarndon, Derbyshire.
- ***BARRACLOUGH**, Mrs., 96 Castienau, Barnes, S.W.13.
- BARRETT**, Miss E., c/o Midland Bank, Bishops Stortford, Herts.
- BARROW**, General Sir GEORGE, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., Swyllmers, The Lee, Great Missenden, Bucks.
- BASSANO**, Miss V., Viking Cottage, Lindfield, Sussex.
- BATCHELOR**, C. A., 124 Evesham Road, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick.
- BATES**, Mrs. G. WYNDHAM, Torr, 11 Riddlesdown Avenue, Purley, Surrey.
- BATRA**, Rai Bahadur R. L., Bharatpur, E. Rajputana, India.
- ***DE BEAUMONT**, Mrs. G., Blairlogie Hotel, Menstrie, Clackmannanshire.
- BELFIELD**, R., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E., Whitehall, St. Peter, Barbados, West Indies.
- BELL**, Colonel A. H., D.S.O., O.B.E., The Old Vicarage, Cuckfield, Sussex.
- BELL**, Mrs. A. H., The Old Vicarage, Cuckfield, Sussex.
- BELL**, Miss C. H., The Mount, Hampstead, N.W.3.
- ***BELL**, Mrs., The Manor Farm, Witlesham, Suffolk.
- BENHAM**, W. E., B.Sc., F.Inst.P., F.R.S.A., A.M.I.R.E., Holts Crest, Fordcombe, near Tunbridge Wells.
- BENSUSAN**, S. L., Godfrey's, Langham, Colchester, Essex.
- BENZON**, Mrs., c/o Messrs. Hillier & Co., 19 Masonic Grove, Durban, Natal.
- BESTERMAN**, T., Guyon House, 98 Heath Street, N.W.3.
- BEVAN**, J. H., 6 Norfolk Crescent, W.2.

- BILLINGHAM, W., The Range, Whitehill Road, Kidderminster, Worcestershire.
 BILLSON, J. H., Rockmount, Pimlico, Clitheroe, Lancs.
 BIRD, T. C., Tenterden, Cromer Road, Holt, Norfolk.
 BLAAUW, H. T. G., J.P., Marriners, Chailey, Lewes.
 BLAAUW, Mrs., Marriners, Chailey, Lewes.
 BLACK, Mrs. J. A., c/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., Cox's and King's Branch, 6 Pall Mall, S.W.1.
 *BLACKWELL, Lieut.-Commander P. F. B., R.N., Naval Control Service, Eastham Locks, Eastham, Cheshire.
 BLANCHARD, R. A., 7828 S.E. 28th Avenue, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.
 BLEWETT, W. V., Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.1.
 BLOOR, S., 3 Gower Street, St. George's, Oakengates, Salop.
 BOBADILLA, L., 1654½ West 12 Place, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.
 BOLT, A. J., 7 St. Simons Road, Southsea.
 BOND, C., Wessington Court, Woolhope, Hereford.
 *BONE, W. R., Toorak, 10 Sydney Road, Guildford.
 BORLAND, Mrs. A., Middleton Lodge, Munstead Park, Godalming, Surrey.
 BOURCART, MAX, 45 Avenue de France, Lausanne, Switzerland.
 *BOYER, Mrs. L. J., Estancia Alto Ongamira, Capilla del Monte, F.C.C.N.A., Argentine Republic.
 BRADYLL-JOHNSON, Commander V. A. L., R.N., Ryecroft, Ropley, near Alresford, Hants.
 BRAMBLE, Captain F. G., D.S.O., R.N., Grosvenor House Hotel, 55 Hagley Road, Birmingham.
 BRAMLEY, F. E., Walton-le-Wolds, near Loughboro, Leicester.
 BRAUN, Dr. J., 16 Addison Gardens, W.14.
 BREMNER, Colonel A. D. St. G., M.C., Mansfield Cottage, Benson, Oxford.
 BRIDSON JONES, T. E., Falcon Hotel, Douglas, Isle of Man.
 BRINGWOOD, F., c/o F. H. Jones, Esq., Box A36 G.P.O., Perth, W. Australia.
 BROWN, D. G., F.R.G.S., S.P.R., County Hall, Truro.
 BROWNE, G. AUSTIN, The Red House, Montreal Park, Riverhead, Sevenoaks, Kent.
 BROWNE, O. H., Old Mill Cottage, Droxford, Hants.
 BRUNLER, O., D.Sc., F.R.A.S., c/o Mrs. N. F. Catt, 21 Queens Gardens, W.2.
 BRUTON, H. G., 143 Hollow Way, Cowley, Oxford.
 *BUDGETT, H. M., Kirtlington Park, Oxford.
 BULFORD, S., Cheswick Farm, Meath Green, Horley, Surrey.
 BULLARD, A., White Lodge, Newport Pagnell, Bucks.
 BURLEY, Captain H. L., 30 Arundel Gardens, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
 BURLTON, R. FERRER, Wallend, Monkland, near Leominster, Hereford.
 BURROWS, Mrs. H. J., Burrow Kot, Wraylands, Lustleigh, S. Devon.
 BURTON, Mrs. R. D., Surgates, Marley, Exmouth, Devon.
 CAITHNESS, The Earl of, Auchmacoy House, Ellon, Aberdeenshire.
 CAMERON, Mrs. LOVETT, Rosslyn Lodge Hotel, Lyndhurst Road, N.W.3.
 CAMERON, Miss M., 24 Baker Street, W.1.
 CAMPEN, M. J., Brook Street, Great Bardfield, Braintree, Essex.
 CAMPING, A., F.S.A., Holmwood, Bexley, Kent.
 CANN, F. N., 671 Welford Road, Leicester.
 CAPES, J. L., B.Sc., Turf Club, Cairo, Egypt.
 CARGILL, Lieut.-Colonel S. T., 14 Boxwell Road, Berkhamsted, Herts.
 *CARRUTH, J., Kirkton, Houston, Renfrewshire, N.B.
 CARTER, F. D., Upper Green, Inkpen, Newbury, Berks.
 *CASSINI, P., 160 Perry Road, Bandra, Bombay.
 *DE CASTRO, Miss M. B., c/o National and Provincial Bank, Winton Branch, Bournemouth.
 CATHCART, G. C. M.A., M.D., 11 Upper Wimpole Street, W.1.
 CHAPMAN, Miss J., Hotel Bermudiana, Bermuda.
 CHAPMAN, P., M.C., M.Inst.H.E., 8 Rue Fouad 1er, Alexandria, Egypt.
 CHILD, Lady, Ambassador's Court, St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

- CHIPPERFIELD, M. H., Station Farm, Foulsham, Norfolk.
 CHISHOLM, Captain D. K. J., M.C., R.A. Mess, Woolwich.
 DE CHRAPOWICKI, Countess MARYLA, 216 Grove End Gardens, Abbey Road, N.W.8.
- *CLARKE, Captain G. A. E., Vicar's Hill, Lymington, Hants.
 - *CLARKE, JOHN, White Lodge, Ab Kettleby, Melton Mowbray, Leicester.
 - CLARKE, J. A., 14 The Green, Seaton Carew, West Hartlepool, Co. Durham.
 - *CLAYTON, Mrs. J. W., c/o National Provincial Bank, 250 Regent Street, W.1.
 - CLENDINNING, Dr. ELIZABETH E., 24 Newton Street, Charing Cross, Glasgow, C2.
 - COCHRANE, Major J. A., R.A., Primrose Hill, Hawkhurst, Kent.
 - COLE, A. YALDEN, Okeford, Tring, Herts.
 - *COLLETT, Mrs., The Lodge, Hollesby, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
 - COLLINS, Miss H. L., Bisham Abbey, Marlow, Bucks.
 - COLLINS, H. J., South Kensington Hotel, S.W.7.
 - COLOGNE, H. E., West Down, Meopham, Kent.
 - COMBES, R., Greenhill, Umzimkulu, Natal.
 - *COOK, A. A., Greenmount, Walkerston, Mackay, Queensland.
 - *CORRY, Mrs., Yaldham Manor, Kemsing, Kent.
 - COSH, J. A., c/o Lloyds Bank, Houses of Parliament Branch, Westminster House, Millbank, S.W.1.
 - *COURTAULD, Mrs. J., Burton Park, Petworth, Sussex.
 - COWAN, Colonel J. H., C.B., Hamilton Place, Moffatt, Dumfries.
 - COWLEY, Dr. F. L., 415 North Main Street, Siloam Springs, Arkansas, U.S.A.
 - COX, A. J. M., Greensands, Limsfield, Surrey.
 - COX, A. W., Glendoick, Glencarse, Perthshire.
 - COX, C. T., Inchmarlo, Banchory, Kincardineshire.
 - CRAN, Mrs. MARION, Coggers, Benenden, Kent.
 - *CRINAGE, E. H., Hambrough Road, Ventnor, I.O.W.
 - CRUMP, B., Hinpuri, Main Road, Ranchi, Chota Nagpur, India.
 - CUDDON, Squadron-Leader E., R.A.F., R.A.F. Station, Cricklade, Wilts.
 - CULL, W. T., 18 Marchmont Road, Ideal Village, Birmingham 9.
 - CUPPAGE, Miss L., Seckhams House, Lindfield, Sussex.
- *DALE, Major E. C. B., M.C., 4 Richmond Road, Catterick Camp, Yorks.
 *DALE, Mrs., 4 Richmond Road, Catterick Camp, Yorks.
 *DARLINGTON, Miss E. M., Toft Hill, Dunchurch, Rugby.
 *DARLINGTON, W. S., The Mast Head, Frant, Sussex.
 DAVIS, Lieut.-Colonel H. C., c/o Mrs. Ball, Castle Lodge, Wenroe, near Barry, Glamorgan.
 DAVISON, Lady, 19 Chelsea Park Gardens, S.W.3.
 DEIGHTON-PATMORE, J., 4 Halkin Place, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.
 DENMAN, F., Backwood, West Grinstead, near Horsham, Sussex.
 DENNE, Captain V. A. H., c/o Lloyds Bank, 222 Strand, W.C.2.
 DERBYSHIRE, P. N., Rempstone Hall, near Loughboro, Leicester.
 DEVINE, W. G., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, E.3.
 DEWAR, Lady, Brookhill House, Cowfold, Sussex.
 DIXON, J., M.P.S., 45 Woods Terrace, Murton Colliery, Co. Durham.
 DUFF, Miss, Olive Bank, Stonehaven, Scotland.
 *DUFF, Mrs., Hatton Castle, Turriff, Aberdeenshire.
 DUNCAN, P. R., Divisional Forest Office, Chakrata Forest Division, Chakrata, U.P., India.
 *DUNDAS, Mrs. R. W., Upper Walton House, Walton Street, S.W.3.
 DUNINGTON-GRUBB, Mrs. H. B., 33 Astley Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
- EDNEY, Lieut.-Colonel A. J., R.E., Pouncey's, Upper Clatford, Andover, Hants.
 EDWARDS, Lieut.-Colonel H. M., D.S.O., 56 Oxhey Road, Watford, Herts.
 EEMAN, L. E., 24 Baker Street, W.1.
 EGGAR, Sir ARTHUR, Boscarn Hotel, Looe, Cornwall.

- ELLIOTT, Rev. G. M., 96 Alumhurst Road, Bournemouth.
 ELLIOTT, Rev. J. MUIR, St. Michael's Vicarage, Mount Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
 EMERY, Miss J. M. SCUDAMORE, 37 Poole Road, Bournemouth, W. Hants.
 EMSLIE, Dr. J. A. SIMPSON, Walbrook, Banchory, Kincardineshire.
 ENTRIKEN, R. K., The Gables, Wonham Way, Peaslake, near Guildford, Surrey.
 ENTRIKEN, Mrs., The Gables, Wonham Way, Peaslake, near Guildford, Surrey.
 EVANS, A., 8 South Eaton Place, S.W.1.
 EVANS, J., Nantyeen, Llandewy, Penybont Station, Radnorshire.
 EVANS, V., N.D., F.F.Sc., 50 Fairhazel Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.6.
 EVANS, V. W. E., Bon Air, Church Road, Whitechurch, Glamorgan.
- FARQUHAR-SPOTTISWOOD, Major T. W., Muireisk, Turriff, Aberdeenshire.
 FAULKNER, Miss E. V., 187 Billing Road, Northampton.
 *FENWICK, Lieut.-Colonel C. D. A., West End House, Donhead St. Andrew, Shaftesbury, Dorset.
 *FENWICK, J. A., R.E., West End House, Donhead St. Andrew, Shaftesbury, Dorset.
 FINLAY, Mrs. B. M., Manor Place, Aberlady, East Lothian.
 FITZGERALD, Rev. H. PUREFOY, M.A., O.B.E., F.L.S., J.P., The Down House, Shawford, Hants.
 FITZHERBERT, Mrs., Private Bag, Port Shepstone, S. Coast, Natal.
 FLETCHER, Miss V., 39 Mulberry Close, Chelsea, S.W.3.
 FLYNN, T., P.O. Lawley, Transvaal, S.A.
 *FORBES, Mrs., Corse, Lumphanan, Aberdeenshire.
 FORBES, J. F., F.R.A.I., F.S.A. Scot., 154a College Road, S.E.19.
 *FORBES-LEITH, Sir IAN, Bt., Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire.
 FORDE, Mrs. H. M., Red Roofs, Chyngton Gardens, Seaford, Sussex.
 FOX, Dr. EMMET, Hotel Astor, 44 Street and Broadway, New York City.
 *FRANKLIN, C., 5 Pembridge Place, W.2.
 FRANKLIN, Captain C. S. P., R.N., Fernleigh, Linkfield Lane, Redhill, Surrey.
 FRANKLIN, T. BEDFORD, 16 Learmonth Place, Edinburgh.
 FREEMAN, Miss M., High View, Wilderness Road, Mannamead, Plymouth.
- GADRE, R. N., Assistant Marketing Officer, Nagpur, C.P., India.
 GALE, Brigadier H.J.G., D.S.O., Onycha's, Netherhampton Road, Salisbury, Wilts.
- *GALPIN, Mrs., Plaatjesfontein, P.O. Dwaal, Cape Province.
 GARDNER, J., Lackafinna House, Cross, Claremorris, Co. Mayo.
 GEORGE, H., 85 Westend Road, Grey Lynn, Auckland W.2, New Zealand.
 GIBSON, Miss H. M., Chase Farm House, Chipping Norton, Oxon.
 GLANDFIELD, Rev. G., Danesbury House, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks.
 *GLANVILLE, Mrs., The Mount, Hampstead, N.W.3.
 GOLDSMITH, G. C. N., Hillsboro, Stanford Avenue, Hassocks, Sussex.
 GOLDWIN, Miss A., Grey Upland, Cowleigh Park, Malvern, Worcestershire.
 GORDON, Mrs. A. D., Lannick, Cross-in-Hand, E. Sussex.
 *GORDON, P. L., Lannick, Cross-in-Hand, E. Sussex.
 *GORDON, Mrs., Bywater House, Lymington, Hants.
 GOSSIP, W. M., 22 Hamilton Street, Inverness.
 GOUNDREY, J. G., Deddington, Oxon.
 GOUTHRO, F. H., 19 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
 *GRAHAM, Sir FERGUS, Bt., Crofthead, Longtown, Cumberland.
 GRAHAM, D. A., 1615 Great Western Road, Glasgow, W.3.
 GRAHAM, R., 93 Victoria Road, Romford, Essex.
 GRANT, Miss, 72 Lancaster Close, St. Petersburg Place, W.2.
 GRANTHAM, Miss M., Camoys Court, Barcombe, near Lewes, Sussex.
 GREEN, Mrs. E. M., J.P., 17 Beverley Road, Colchester.
 GREGORY, A., New Road, Loxhill, Hascombe, near Godalming, Surrey.

GREGORY, H. M., Peaslake, Gomshall, Surrey.
GUNDRY, H. E. B., Grange, Honiton, Devon.

HALL, Mrs. C. R., North Waltham Rectory, Basingstoke, Hants.
HALL, Mrs. K., Pentire, 175 Upper Woodcote Road, Caversham, Reading.
HALL, W., Daramone, Newton, St. Boswells, Roxborough.
HALLIDAY, Captain H. I., Yew Tree House, Brundish, Suffolk.
HAMILTON, C. I., Peckhams, Halland, Sussex.
HAMILTON, W., Wilanjo, 34 Sunnyside Drive, Williamwood, Clarkston, Renfrewshire.

*HANCOCK, C. D., 27 Searle Road, Wembley, Middlesex.
HARDING, Miss E. M., Bower Ashton, near Bristol.
HARDING, H. B., 11 Penrhyn Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
HARTLAND, Major B. S., Spincol, Mir Ali, Waziristan, India.
HARWOOD, F., Chillingham, Box Ridge Avenue, Purley.
HARWOOD, Miss G. M., High Field, Nutley, Sussex.
HAWKER, W. W., Anama Pastoral Co. Ltd., Anama Station, near Brinkworth, S. Australia.

HAWKESLEY, L., 179 Gloucester Place, N.W.1.
HAZELDINE, C., Apiti, North Island, New Zealand.

*HENDRY, Dr. J. BROWN, 88 Queen's Drive, Queen's Park, Glasgow, S2.
HENRY, J. A., B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., P.W.D., Lagos, Nigeria, W. Africa.
HERD, P., Box 3093, Johannesburg, S. Africa.
HEWITT, A. T. MORLEY, F.S.I., F.A.I., Fordingbridge, Hants.
HIBBERD, T. H., 126 George Street, Romford, Essex.
HIGGON, Mrs. VICTOR, M.B.E., J.P., Sealyham, Reading Road, Fleet, Hants.
HOARE, Lieut.-Colonel E. G., Hillside, Oakridge, near Stroud, Gloucester.
HOBSON, Mrs. F. O. LOMBARD, Fairways, Shawford, Winchester.
HODGES, W., 8 Vernon Park, Bath.
HOLLINS, Miss L. B., Two Gates, Tyllers Green, Penn. Bucks.
HOMAN, W. MACLEAN, Friar's Road, Winchelsea, Sussex.
*HONE, Mrs., The Forum Club, 6 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.
HOPKINS, I., 5 Oakfields, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.
HORWOOD, Rev. K. C., Rushton Rectory, Kettering, Northants.
*HOVENDEN, A., Oaklands, Haling Park Road, S. Croydon.
HUDSON, Dr. IRENE B., 1070 Amphion Street, Victoria, B.C.
HULBERT, Major T. E., O.B.E., Fir Hill, Droxford, Southampton.
HUNT, K. H., Cheniston, Farnham, Surrey.
HUNTER, W. C., 11 Castle Street, Rothesay.
HURREN, S. A., M.C., F.C.S., 49 Twyford Avenue, E. Finchley, N.2.
HYDE PARKER, A. C., Tesdale House, Marcham Road, Abingdon, Berks.

*INDORE, H.H. The Maharaja Holkar of, G.C.I.E., c/o John Ross C.A., 5 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

*JNNE, C. A., c/o Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd., 8 Clive Road, Calcutta.
IREMONGER, The Very Rev. F. A., 9 The Close, Lichfield, Staffs.

JACKSON, T. F., The Dell, Bolton-le-Sands, Carnforth, Lanes.
JARVIS, H. W., Mill Brook, Mill Road, Marlow, Bucks.
JEYES, Dr. D. K., M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., Dunval, near Bridgnorth, Salop.
JHALAWAR, H.H. The Maharajah Rana of, Jhalawar State, Rajputana.
JOLLY, G., Reeves, Bow, Devon.
JONES, Lieut.-Colonel E. H., D.S.O., Raheny House, Raheny, Dublin.
JONES, Miss O., 23 Throwley Road, Sutton, Surrey.
JONES, S. H., 6 Dorchester Avenue, Harrow, Middlesex.
JOURDAIN, Major F. W. S., Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
JUTSUM, H., South Molton, Devon.

KEEN, Mrs., Mavis Wood, Connaught Way, Tunbridge Wells.
KELLY, M. St. JOHN, Lohardagar P.O., Ranchi, Behar, India.

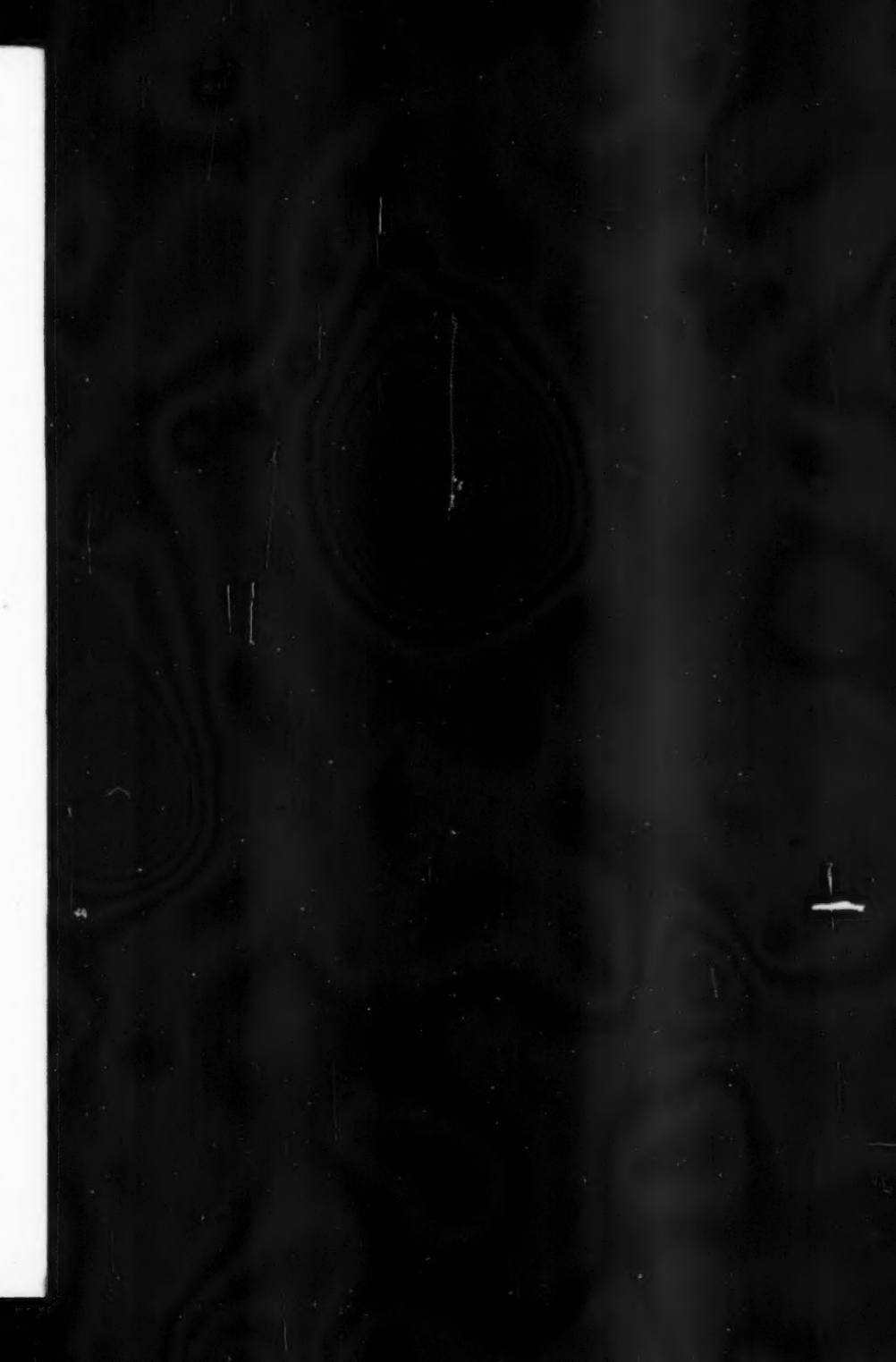
- KEMBALL, C. H., H.D.D., L.D.S., D.D.S., 6 South Inverleigh Avenue, Edinburgh.
- KEMPSTER, Mrs. L. F., Eaton House, Upper Grosvenor Street, W.1.
- KENT, Miss K., c/o Miss Parsons, 24 Park Hill, Carshalton, Surrey.
- KENYON, Mrs., 47 Onslow Gardens, S.W.7.
- KERR, Major J., Invery, Banchory, Kincardineshire.
- KERR, Mrs., Invery, Banchory, Kincardineshire.
- *KING, V. ARMANDO, Boul. Centenario, No. 55, Cordoba, Argentine.
- *KING, D. O., c/o Buenos Aires & Pacific Railway, Calle Florida 283, Buenos Aires, Argentine.
- KING, Mrs., 278 Uttoxeter Road, Derby.
- KING, Mrs. GORDON, Wierton Hall, Boughton Monchelsea, Kent.
- KING, Mrs. H. A., Pedmore House, Stourbridge, Worcester.
- VON KNOBLAUCH, Frau ANKA, 33 Adderley Street, Guardian Buildings, Cape Town.
- *LAIRD, A., M.M., 16 Lower Grove Road, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
- LAMONT, R. W., 15 Low Road, Castlehead, Paisley.
- LANCASTER, Mrs., 131 Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.14.
- LONDON, C., Haybarn, Thursley, Surrey.
- LANGELAAN, H., Lilac Haven, Honiton, Devon.
- LARKWORTHY, Miss M. V., Coopers Bridge, Liphook, Hants.
- *LAURIE, A. S., Somerset Farm, Concession, S. Rhodesia.
- LAVERTON, Miss S. M., Clifton House, W. Ashbourne, Derbyshire.
- LAYCOCK, C., Scaton, Leicester Road, Rothley, Leicester.
- LEATHER, Miss H., M.I.H., The Colonnade, Station Place, Letchworth.
- LEATHER, A. J., A.M.Inst.Gas.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., 108 Shadsworth Road, Blackburn, Lanes.
- LEA-WILSON, Rev. H. W., M.A., St. George's Vicarage, Deal, Kent.
- *LEFROY, Lieut.-Colonel H. P. T., D.S.O., M.C., Carigglass Manor, Longford, Ireland.
- LE GRAND, J. P., Le Grand Sutcliff & Gell Ltd., Southall, Middlesex.
- *LEIGH, Mrs. E., 99 Banbury Road, Oxford.
- LENG-WARD, Mrs., c/o Barclays Bank, 4 Vere Street, W.1.
- LE QUESNE, C., at Overseas League, Royal Exchange Square, Glasgow, Cl.
- *LEUZE, A., Apartado postal, 2624, Mexico D.F.
- LING, E. G., P.A.S.I., Hankridge, Falcon Corner, Taunton.
- LLOYD, H. B., 77 Church Lane, Church Street, Edmonton, N.9.
- LOCKTON, N. L., Teeton, Warlingham, Surrey.
- LUCY, H. M., 42 Wesley Street, Liverpool 8.
- *LYALL, A. G., Abbey Street, St. Andrews, Fife.
- *MABY, J. CECIL, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.A.S., The Firs, Bourton-on-Hill, near Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloster.
- MACBETH, N., Moulsham Millhouse, Chelmsford, Essex.
- MACKAY, Fl/Lt. R. J., R.A.F., R.A.F. Station, Fairwood Common, near Swansea, Glamorgan.
- MACKEAN, Miss M., 62 Pembridge Villas, W.11.
- *MACKENZIE, Commander H. P., R.N., Trawalla, Victoria, Australia.
- MACKINNON, Major A. L., 177 Queen's Road, Aberdeen.
- MACQUEEN, Miss M. E., Frandie, West Cults, Aberdeenshire.
- MALAN, Colonel L. N., O.B.E., 10 Blenheim Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.
- MARSHALL, G. C. R., 10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
- MARTIN, Mrs. A. C., 19 Holland Road, Hove 2.
- MARTYN, Miss G. M., c/o G. D. Whiteman, Esq., Kingsley Hotel, Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1.
- MATTHEWMAN, F. P., Newlands, Grosvenor Road, Chichester.
- MEAD, Rev. A. R., Hopwoods, Seward End, Saffron Walden, Essex.
- MEIGH, W. H., Dole Spring House, Forsbrook, Blythe Bridge, Stoke-on Trent.

MELLOR, Miss A. LUNA, Frondirion, near Barmouth, Merioneth.
 MELLOR, R. O. F., 7 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7.
 MENZIES, Major F. A., M.C., Allied Liaison Staff, G.H.Q., M.E.F.
 MERCER, G. F., Blue Gates, Bristol Road, Whitechurch, Bristol.
 *MERRYLEES, Lieut.-Colonel K. W., O.B.E., R.E., c/o E. in C's Branch,
 G.H.Q., Middle East Forces.
 MERRYLEES, MRS., 102 Whitelands House, Chelsea, S.W.3.
 MILLER, Dr. MARY, 205 West 57 Street, New York City.
 MINTER, R. A., 50 Palace Grove, Bromley, Kent.
 DE MONTMORENCY, Major H., D.S.O., Bramblehurst, Hunsdon Road,
 Torquay, S. Devon.
 MORGAN, T. O., c/o Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., 10 Clements Lane,
 E.C.4.
 MORIARTY, Lieut.-Colonel T. B., R.A.M.C., D.S.O., 15 Den Close, Becken-
 ham, Kent.
 MORISON, L. J., 80 Warwick Square, S.W.1.
 MORRISH, 1733112 Gunner W. H., C Section 362, H.A.A. Batt. R.A.,
 c/o G.P.O., Patrington, E. Yorkshire.
 MORTIMER, Mrs., 15 Upper Mall, Hammersmith, W.6.
 MORTIMER, B., c/o Dunn, 31 Clifford Street, Glasgow, S.W.1.
 MORTON, Miss A. A., Vann Water, Ockley, Surrey.
 MORTON, J. J., Lyndhurst, Main Road, Diep River, Cape Colony.
 MUIRHEAD, Mrs. J. F., 12 Campden Hill Square, W.8.
 MULLER, Miss E., 2115 W. Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.
 MUMFORD, J., Lower Brailles, near Banbury, Oxford.
 MUNRO, HECTOR, M.B., 11 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.1.
 *MURARI, T., Supply Depot, Meerut, U.P., India.
 MURFIN, J. L., 9 St. Mary's Road, Leamington Spa.
 MUSGRAVE-BROOKSBANK, MRS., Blackhill, Lindfield, Sussex.
 MUSSON, R. C., 42 Stanhope Gardens, S.W.7.
 MUTTER, W. GRAHAM, Latchmoor, Brockenhurst, Hants.
 MYLNE, Mrs., Oakfield, Fortrose, Ross-shire.
 MACDONALD, A., Hazely, Tring, Herts.
 MACHUTCHIN, MRS., 20 Margravin Gardens, Barons Court, W.6.
 MACLAUGHLIN, W., 34 McCall Terrace, Dunoon, Argyshire.
 MCCONNELL, c/o Mr. Dimsdale, 10 Holyoak Street, Prudhoe Station,
 Northumberland.
 MCEUEN, E. S., J.P., F.S.A., Fairfield House, Droxford, Hants.
 McKEOGH, Miss G., 16 Boltro Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex.
 NASSIF, L. P. G., Plum Tree Farm, Burnham, Bucks.
 NAUMBURG, Miss M., 66 Park Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.
 NEAL, J. N. W., 2 Lichfield House, Lawrie Park Road, S.E.26.
 NICHOLSON, D., Highfield, Knowle Lane, Wickham, Hants.
 NORTH, F., Northdene, Natal.
 NUNAN, W., B.A., M.D., 3 Upper Wimpole Street, W.1.
 *ODDY, Miss M., 39 St. Andrew's Mansions, Dorset Street, W.1.
 OLDFIELD, T. W., The Manor, Hurdlow, Flagg, Buxton, Derby.
 *OLDHAM, Colonel G. M., D.S.O., 11 Mission Row, Calcutta.
 ORFORD, Mrs., 31 Wilbury Avenue, Hove 4, Sussex.
 *ORMEROD, Miss Blanche, Court House, Basil Street, S.W.3.
 *ORR, Major O. J. R., R.E., Place Stables, Hartlip, near Sittingbourne,
 Kent.
 OULESS, Miss C., Flat 7, Campden House Chambers, 29 Sheffield Terrace,
 W.8.
 PAGE, J., 1 James Grove, Kirkaldy, Fife.
 PAKENHAM MAHON, Major S. HALES, Strokestown Park, Longford, Ireland.

- PALEN, L. S., 17 East 45 Street, Savannah, Georgia, U.S.A.
 PARKER, A. M., St. Denys, 22 Yarborough Road, Grimsby.
 PARKINGTON, J. R., A.M.Brit.I.R.E., A.E.I.E.E., Electra House, Market Square, Newcastle-Emlyn, Carmarthen.
 PARSONS, A. E. C., 133 Eglington Hill, S.E.18.
 PATERSON, Miss H. M. LESLIE, Birkwood, Banchory, Kincardineshire.
 PEAKE, Signallman No. 2595296 B.S., Thames Estuary Signals, Kitchener Barracks, Chatham, Kent.
 PEEL, The Countess, Hendersyde Park, Kelso, Roxburghshire.
 *PELLEY, G. S., B.N. Railway, Kidderpore, Calcutta.
 *PELLEY, Mrs., B.N. Railway, Kidderpore, Calcutta.
 PENROSE, Miss E. M., c/o Westminster Bank, Canterbury.
 PÉREZ, S., 9 Elmwood Avenue, Kenton, Middlesex.
 PERKINS, W. F., Duntisbourne House, Cirencester.
 PHILIPS, C. K., The Chalet, Boars Hill, Oxford.
 PICKARD, E., 194 Allport Road, Bromborough, Cheshire.
 PITT, Miss M., The Flat, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.
 POGSON, Major C. A., M.C., Flat 2, Cromwell Mansions, 1 The Drive, Hove 3, Sussex.
 *POLLARD, Colonel G. L., Signal Training Centre, Jubbulpore, C.P., India.
 PONSONBY, Lieut.-Colonel R. G., Folieu, Mylor, near Falmouth.
 POWELL-COTTON, Mrs. P. H. G., Quex Park, Birchington, E. Kent.
 POWER, F. DANVERS, 25 Woodbine Avenue, Burwood, N.S.W.
 *PRICE, Captain C. S., M.B.E., 62 Brook Street, W.1.
 *RAE-ARNOTT, G., 52 Crossgate, Cupar, Fife.
 *RAIKES, J. L., Stratford Lodge, Teignmouth, Torquay.
 REID, E. F., M.A., A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.Inst.W.E., c/o The Paterson Engineering Co. Ltd., Windsor House, Kingsway, W.C.2.
 RESIDE, S. WILSON, M.Inst.C.E.I., F.I.A.A., Margaret Square, Newry, N. Ireland.
 REYNOLDS, A. J., 34 Hunter Street, Sydney.
 RICHARDS, W. GUYON, M.B., 9 Fordington Road, Highgate, N.6.
 RICHARDSON, Rev. Canon J. GRANT, M.A., Abberley Rectory, Worcester.
 RICHARDSON, T., Buckingham Road, Bletchley, Bucks.
 RIDDER, E. H. C., Lansdowne Hills, Halswell, Christchurch, New Zealand.
 ROBINSON, G. W., Scothern, Lincoln.
 ROBINSON, G. W., 22 Stanbury, Keighley, Yorks.
 ROBINSON, N., Combe Wood, Brasted, Kent.
 ROSE OF KILRAVOCK, Colonel HUGH, C.M.G., Kilravock Castle, Gollanfield, Scotland.
 ROSS, E. F., Scotsburn, Rowledge, Farnham, Surrey.
 ROTHERHAM, Mrs. E., Barford, Warwick.
 RUNTON, P. T., District Bank Chambers, Bradford, Yorks.
 RUSSELL, D., LL.D., Rothes, Markinch, Fife.
 SAMUEL, E. P., 30 Mountjoy Avenue, Penarth, Glamorgan.
 *SANCTUARY, H. N., The Gables, Bridport, Dorset.
 SANDS, Mrs. M., Brightling Place, Robertsbridge, Sussex.
 *SCOTT, Mrs., 148 Grand Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey.
 SCOTT, H. E., 96 Godwin Street, Bradford, Yorks.
 SCOTT, Miss H. R., Glensevern, Berriew, Montgomeryshire.
 SCOVELL, Miss C. G. K., 95 Eaton Place, S.W.1.
 SELKA, Mrs., 68 Emm Lane, Heaton, Bradford, Yorks.
 SHALLIKER, J., 272 Colne Road, Burnley, Lancs.
 SHORTER, Captain H. H., 71 Highfield Gardens, N.W.11.
 SINGLEMAN, J., The Maisonette, Masson Avenue, S. Ruislip, Middlesex.
 SKELTON, J. A., 143 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.
 SLATER, W. C., 25 Short Street, S.E.1.
 SMALL, A. T., Governors Bay, Christchurch, New Zealand.
 SMITH, A. L., Hillfield Cottage, Chase Road, Ross-on-Wye.

- SMITH, Mrs. E., at Esperance Nursing Home, Eastbourne, Sussex.
 SMITH, P. J., 22 Broadway, Broughton, near Preston, Lancs.
 SMITHERS, Mrs. OTWAY, Ithen Stoke House, near Alresford, Hants.
 SPARLING, Mrs. W. C., Fir Bank, Far Sawrey, near Ambleside, Westmorland.
 SPARROW, H. M., 19 Beech Grove, Benton, Northumberland.
 SPONG, A. NOEL, Four Elms, Blackstone, Henfield, Sussex.
 SPROTT, F. H., P.O. Box 816, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.
 STANDFIELD, Mrs. J. L., 64 Regents Park Road, N.W.1.
 STEM, R. L., The Homestead, Alton Road, Parkstone, Dorset.
 STREETER, J. J., The Lodge, Chelwood Vachery, Nutley, Sussex.
 *SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION, 1st K.G.O. Sappers and Miners, Roorkee, India.
 SUTTON, A. T. C., A.M.I.C.E., B.Sc., Box 187, Umtali, S. Rhodesia.
 SWAIN, A. E., Rose Mount, Twyford Gardens, Banbury, Oxon.
 SWAN, Captain C. V., M.C., J.P., Hattingley House, Medstead, Hants.
 SWANN, Mrs., Dungeon Farm, Chorley Wood, Herts.
 SYKES, E., British Council, 13 Rue Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo, Egypt.
- TABER, W., Matchyns, Rivenhall, Witham, Essex.
 TARPEY, Mrs. KINGSLEY, 5 Parsifal Road, N.W.6.
 TAVERNOR, J. L., 61 Wellesley Road, W. Croydon.
 *THOMAS, R. S., Penguin, Tasmania.
 *THOMSON, Lieut.-Commander RODNEY, R.N., Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
 *TRINDER, Captain W. H., Lower Close, Quenington, Gloucester.
 TRINDER, Mrs., Lower Close, Quenington, Gloucester.
 *TRINGHAM, Canon H. J. F., M.A., Long Cross Vicarage, Chertsey, Surrey.
 TRISTRAM, Mrs. MILES, The Rock, Whytecliff, British Columbia.
 TROTTER, R. M., Princess Hotel, Bermuda.
 TROW, H., The Haven, Westland Avenue, Hornchurch, Essex.
 TUCKER, Captain W. A. L., M.M., 25th I.T.C., Armagh, N. Ireland.
 TURNER, Captain A. BROOKE, M.C., Dell Field, 19 Sharmans Cross Road, Solihull, near Birmingham.
 TURNER, A. F., 23 Fairfield Road, Bromley, Kent.
 TURNER, G. T., 15 Carlton Avenue, Kenton, Harrow.
 TURNER, J. STENSON, The Chase, Greenhill, near Coalville, Leicestershire.
 *TWEED, Major J. R. H., M.C., M.B.E., 1/19 Hyderabad Regiment, Agra, India.
 TYLDESLEY, A., Myerscough, 86 Namu Road, Bournemouth.
 TYLDESLEY, F., Grey Roofs, Warren Hill, Newtown Linford, Leicestershire.
- UTTLEY, H., Midhope Reservoir, Stocksbridge, near Sheffield.
- VARVILL, J. K., M.C., 1 Clorane Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.3.
 VAUGHAN, G. T., Bryn Haul, Builth Road, Radnorshire.
 VERNON, Lady, 17 Cheyne Place, S.W.3.
 VOGT, H. O., Drawer at Thomaston, Conn., U.S.A.
- WAINWRIGHT, Mrs., Balsams, Standon, Herts.
 WALDON, G. H., Monmouth Golf Club, Monmouth.
 WALKER, T. K., 25 High Grove Road, Gatley, Cheadle, Cheshire.
 WALLACE, C. F., Edenglass, Nairn, Scotland.
 WALLIS, H. R., M.B.P.S., 74 North Drive, Hounslow, Middlesex.
 WALTER, Mrs. J., Penmere, 7 Avenue Elmers, Surbiton, Surrey.
 WALTON, Lieut.-Colonel G. V., R.M., Eastney Barracks, Southsea.
 WATSON, G. C., Edendale, Hartley, S. Rhodesia.
 WATSON, Dr. T. T. B., 79 Cambridge Gardens, W.10.
 WEATHERBY, Miss K. E., c/o Mrs. Hill, Donhead Cottage, Donhead, Shaftesbury, Dorset.
 WEBB-BOWEN, S. S., 56 Grosvenor Street, W.1.

- WEDDERBURN MAXWELL, Miss D., Middlebie, South Farnborough, Hants.
 WELCH, Mrs. MALCOLM, Stedham Mill, Midhurst, Sussex.
 WETHERED, V. D., B.Sc., 39 Garrick Close, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.
 WHEATCROFT, J. D., Park View Lodge, Park View Road, Tottenham, N.17.
 WHEATCROFT, Mrs., Park View Lodge, Park View Road, Tottenham, N.17.
 WHEELER, A. J., Haynes Street, Kalamunda, W. Australia.
 WHITE, H. S., 15 Wickham Crescent, West Wickham, Kent.
 WHITEMAN, G. D., Kingsley Hotel, Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1.
 WHITMARSH, Mrs., Cavendish, Brighton Road, Lancing, Sussex.
 *WIGELSWORTH, Dr. J. W., 2467 Glendower Avenue, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.
 WIGRAM, Mrs., 9 Keble Road, Oxford.
 *WILLIAMS, Mrs.
 WILLIAMS, G., Hailey, Ipsden, Oxford.
 WILLIAMS, Mrs. G. A., 43 Leinster Gardens, Bayswater, W.2.
 WILLIAMS, G. A., 43 Leinster Gardens, Bayswater, W.2.
 WILLS, Mrs. M. BLANCHE, c/o Williams Deacons Bank Ltd., Matlock, Derbyshire.
 WILSON, Lieut.-Colonel E. B., D.S.O., Estate Office, Hooton Pagnell, Doncaster.
 WILSON, Sir MURROUGH, K.B.E., Cliffe Hall, via Piercebridge, Darlington.
 WINGATE, General Sir REGINALD, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.1.
 WOODWARD, F. R., W.D. Inspector, c/o Jowett Cars Ltd., Idle, Bradford, Yorks.
 WOODWARD, W. A., 139 Lordship Lane, Tottenham, N.17.
 WOOLLEY, G. H., 92 Netherton Road, Worksop, Notts.
 *WORRALL, W. J., Culworth Lodge, Culworth, Banbury, Oxon.
 WÖSSNER, Miss A., 3 Broadlands, North Hill, Highgate, N.6.
 *WRIGHT, DUDLEY D'A., F.R.C.S., c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clements Lane, E.C.4.
 WRIGHT, Mrs., c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clements Lane, E.C.4.
 YATES, Mrs., 177 Cranmer Court, Sloane Avenue, S.W.3.
 YATES, Commander A., R.N., Holly Tree Cottage, Ablington, Bibury, Gloucester.
 YEATMAN-BIGGS, Mrs., Long Hall, Stockton, Warminster, Wilts.
 YOUNGER, G. W., Woodchurch, Knoll Road, Dorking, Surrey.



Financial Statement for Year ended 30th June, 1942

H. M. EDWARDS, Hon. Treasurer.

I have examined the above Receipts and Payments Account with the Books and Vouchers and certify it to be in accordance therewith.
July 22nd, 1942.
A. CECIL STOUGHTON.

A. CECIL STOUGHTON.